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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CIRCE.

You hold my heart in your slender hands,
In your cold, your cruel, careless hands
In your beautiful hands, fanned by a breath
Like the breath of the rose, it is dying its death;

In your beautiful hands, with their glitter of rings,
Each ring a trophy that scornfully sings
Of other hearts that have lain like mine
On your cruelly beautiful, pitiless shrine;

Of other hearts that have gone to their death,
Swooned to sleep by that sweet, sweet breath;
That breath of the rose that comes and goes
As the smiling, beautiful lips unclose,

When night after night down dizzying dances
They follow and follow your dazzling glances,
While round and round by the music whirled,
As I'd follow and follow you over the world!

Then hold me fast in your slender hands,
In your cruelly beautiful, pitiless hands;
Let me forever be dying my death,
Swooned to sleep by that sweet, sweet breath;

Let me forever be whirling there,
Lost in a trance divinely fair;
Let me forever be stricken and slain,
And dying with this delicious pain;
—Nora Perry, in the Galaxy for March.

THE STRANGE PERFUME.

Lounging carelessly in an arm chair, his eyes fixed on a lady beside him with an open letter in her hand, was a tall, fair-haired young man.

"What have you there, mother?" he said, throwing his arm around her in a caressing way. "That smile makes you positively young, I declare."

Losing his father in India, when a child, a small legacy from his godmother had, with the most severe economy, given George Roberts a liberal education, while his mother had her small pension alone to depend upon.

Long years had passed, her father was dead, and her only brother, who inherited the estate, had ever refused any overtures toward a reconciliation. Not even in her mildest day dream had Mrs. Roberts hoped to behold her childhood's home again.

No wonder, then, that her cheek flushed and her eye brightened over the letter in her hand, for it contained an invitation for herself and son to spend the Christmas week at Locksley Grange. Though expressed in cold and formal terms, it was courteous, and the buried years of the past were not alluded to.

The young man took the letter, which she gave him without comment, and glancing through it to the signature—"Paul Edward Hallowes"—looked up at his mother.

"Your uncle, my son," she said.

A flush of indignant feeling passed over the pleasant face. Was this cold and haughty uncle, who had so long ignored their existence, to summon them to his presence by a wave of his hand? By hard study and perseverance George had won a place at the bar, and he was content to labor, trusting to time. But it was with an inward struggle, as he looked at the eager expectation on his mother's face, and thought of her lonely life, that he controlled his resentment.

"You would like to go, dear mother?" he said, pleasantly.

"Yes, my boy; it seems as if I could die happier if I saw the old place once more."

"Then we shall go," he said. "I will make my arrangements for a holiday, and we will leave town on Wednesday," and with a kiss he left her.

The master of Locksley Grange, a tall, erect old man, of most imposing presence, with snowy hair and whiskers, and brilliant, piercing, deep black eyes, shaded by shaggy eye-brows—like fierce fires overhung with jagged snow crags—greeted his sister and her son with stately courtesy, although no light of love beamed from his eye to the gentlewoman who had been his childhood's playfellow.

One sharp glance he shot at his nephew as he made some comment on the journey, and then bade a servant usher them to their apartments.

When the dinner bell sounded, George conducted his mother—looking so fair and gentle in her soft gray silk, still with the delicate flush on her cheek—into the state drawing-room, where they were duly presented to the rector of Locksley and his curate. Still they waited, and in a few moments a young girl entered the room, of such unusual beauty, that George Roberts stopped short in the middle of a sentence addressed to the curate, and never completed it.

She might have been about seventeen, with a slight form, graceful as a deer, hair of a pale gold, which, deepened into shadows of tawny sheen under the mellow wax-lights, and soft brown eyes, shaded by curling golden lashes. A dark silk dress, without ornament, displayed and heightened the delicately tinted skin and perfect figure. She approached the group timidly, and George, glancing at his uncle, saw, to his astonishment, a scowl sweep over his face as his eyes rested on the fair vision.

"Miss Kedar," he said carelessly, presenting the young girl to his sister, with a wave of his jeweled hand, "a penniless orphan whom I keep out of charity, as her mother was an old friend of mine. She made a love match," he added, with a sneer. "You can take her into dinner," he said to his nephew, with another wave of the white hand, as he turned to his sister with formal politeness.

George felt his indignation stir, as he saw the deep flush rise on the young girl's face, and then fade to a marble paleness. But she did not raise her eyes to see the sympathy expressed in his.

The dinner passed pleasantly. The rector was a fluent and graceful conversationalist, and the host excited young Roberts to bring forward his knowledge of men and things, in his manly, earnest way, by the display of his own versatile powers to draw him out.

The young man had almost forgotten the silent beauty by his side, until a glance from her soft brown eyes, lighted with appreciative feeling, met his, and revived the sympathy and wonder he had felt at his uncle's nonchalance in alluding to her dependent position.

When the ladies retired, and the political questions of the day came up, the young lawyer so startled the older men with his brilliant eloquence, with his fresh and racy opinions so powerfully put, that they felt themselves in the presence of a master-spirit which would soar far upward when its wings were fledged.

Long did George Roberts sit by his flickering fire before he retired to rest, wondering what might be the tie between his uncle and the lovely girl—what the cause of the singular hatred evinced toward her in so many trifling things.

His uncle's morning greeting was cordial and kindly, seeming to have lost that disagreeable air of patronage which had so grated on his manhood the day before.

After breakfast he accompanied him on a ride over the estate, to view its improvements, and as they went, the old man skilfully drew out the particulars of his nephews's life, his views and feelings, his plans and hopes.

In the afternoon George accompanied his uncle into a little office adjoining the library, and saw the tenants come in with their yearly rents, where the bags of silver and gold were deposited in an iron chest. In this were secured the most valuable papers, and the family jewels. The little room was strongly protected with bars and bolts, as it contained other articles of value.

The next day a grand dinner and ball was to be given, to which all the gentry of the country were bidden, and the lower hall was also to be enlivened with a dance for the tenants and servants.

Considerable was the excitement, therefore, on this sudden opening of its doors, and many a young belle prepared to enter its gray, time-honored walls, with a curiosity awakened by the tales of a mother or aunt.

Virginia Kedar, simply dressed in a delicate robe of white muslin, with a wreath of scarlet berries on her silken hair, was the beauty of the whole assemblage, and many were the whispers as to her birth and patronage.

George Roberts had become more and more fascinated with her, and this evening completed his enthralment. For the first time in his life he was in love. Yet, he could not but notice how his uncle scowled at him when he danced with her, and his mind was filled with a thousand perplexities concerning her.

He lay wide awake till he heard the great hall clock strike three, his heart too full of the blissful dreams which come but once in a life-time, to wish for slumber, happy visions flitted before his eyes, in which he and Miss Kedar played a prominent part.

Suddenly he heard a faint grating noise in the silence of the night, although he could not tell from which direction it came, and listening attentively as it continued, he softly opened his door. It sounded louder, and he perceived that it came from the library. The chest and its valuable contents flashed before his mind and without pausing an instant, he stole down the stairs.

The noise had ceased by the time he had reached the foot of the stair-case, but he hastened into the library as silently as possible. The door into the office was ajar, and a faint light perceptible. As George looked through the crack, he saw a figure bending over the chest, examining papers. A slight exclamation escaped the robber as he took up a packet of letters tied with a broad blue ribbon and thrust it into his breast.

Then he rose from his kneeling posture, put a bag of gold in each pocket, and as the light from the dark lantern in his hand flashed for a moment in his face, George saw a deep red scar on his cheek, where the black mask had slipped one side. The young man sprang toward the robber, calculating on the suddenness of the attack to be able to knock him down, but tripping on an unseen foot-stool, he fell headlong into the room, while the robber vaulted through the open window as lightly as a cat.

When George picked himself up, there was no sign of the thief, and while he hesitated a moment whether to give chase or not, his uncle, roused with the noise of his fall, entered the room. He shivered when George described the robber, and still more when the young man picked up a glove on the floor, a small gray glove, delicately, yet singularly perfumed. Grasping it in his hand, the old man groaned bitterly and paced the floor irresolutely for a time, while his nephew watched him in amazement. Presently he turned to the window and refastened it, shaking his head as he examined the bolts and saw them all unbroken. The thief had evidently had assistance from the inside of the mansion.

"Don't say anything about it, George," he said, in anxious tones. "I know the man; no common thief," and another groan escaped his lips. "Now, go to bed. I'll tell you more to morrow."

With his mind full of this new mystery, the young man fell asleep. When he had breakfasted a message came from his uncle in the library, and George hastened to obey.

A feverish flush burnt on the old man's cheek, and his manner was hurried and impatient, very unlike his usual haughty serenity. Motioning his nephew to a seat, he plunged into the subject on his mind without further reflection.

"Those papers taken last night, George, from the iron chest, were of incalculable value to me," the old man said, vehemently. "Restore them to me, and you command anything I own. Renounce your profession for a time, devote your life to the search, if need be, and Locksley Grange shall be your reward. I will make my will this very day," and he rose from his chair, regarding the young man with eager gaze

George hesitated overwhelmed with the idea. Ambition was strong within him, but life was before him, and the reward great.

"But Miss Kedar?" he murmured.

"You love that girl?" said the old man, with a sneer. "Oh! fate; fate."

"Yes, Uncle Paul. I do love her," said George, boldly. "Add her hand to your offer, and I will give myself up to do your will."

A great struggle seemed raging within the old man's breast, and he paced the floor rapidly.

"Young man, you are honorable," he said, with a piercing glance at his nephew; "promise me, on your honor, that you will not seek to marry Virginia Kedar until you find those papers and restore them to me if I am alive, or if not, burn them unread,"

"I promise," the young man answered, solemnly.

"Listen, then," his uncle said, with an air of relief: "the robber was a woman. All your legal skill and sharpness will be needed to trace her, but the perfume of that glove is the strongest clue. I will give you a written description to aid you, and you must start at once."

When George Roberts left Locksley, it was as his uncle's acknowledged heir, and, what was of infinitely more moment to him, the accepted lover of Virginia Kedar. With the little gray glove treasured carefully, he proceeded to London, secured an accomplished detective, and pursued his search. His mother was to remain at the Grange.

First, they endeavored to find a name for the singular scent, but no perfumer in London or Paris could explain it. Both cities were searched, and every possible or impossible clue taken up, as the days lengthened into weeks, and weeks into months.

When summer emptied the cities they sought the watering places—Baden—Baden, Homburg, and so on, but all seemed in vain.

One evening, as George sat in his bedroom, in one of the strange little German towns, pondering over a letter from his mother, which described his uncle's failing health and growing irritability, and almost cursing his own folly in thus giving up everything to gratify an old man's insane whim, he was roused from his despondent gloom by the entrance of a fresh little maiden with his clean linen. As she sorted out her snowy burden on the bed, a subtle, strange odor saluted his senses.

"Good heavens the perfume—the glove!" Striving to conceal the excitement, he approached the girl as if to examine her work, and perceived a small parcel lying one side, from which the odor came. He did not speak German; how to obtain any clue from it? With a sudden movement he managed to overturn a table covered with books and papers, and while the girl, with great good nature, assisted in replacing them, he had dexterously rolled the parcel under the draperies of the bed.

She went away without missing it, and George instantly summoned his ally to consult over this unlooked-for good fortune. When she came back in a few hours, in search of it, the detective soon ascertained that the laces belonged to a sick lady, named Madame Bernastine.

The clue was rapidly followed up. Pratt formed an acquaintance with the invalid's maid, who was English, it seemed; found from her sufficient proof of her mistress' identity with the woman they sought, and in a few weeks' time, during which Madame Bernastine failed rapidly, gained access to her private desk, and secured the package of letters, still tied with the blue ribbon. Next day the maid found herself heiress to all her mistress' effects, for the adventuress lay dead, and there was no one to claim her goods.

George flew back to Locksley Grange, to find his uncle dying. The old man, roused from his apathy when he saw the letters, bade his nephew turn them before his eyes, and with his last remaining strength drew a sealed paper from under his pillow, placed it in his nephew's hand, and fell asleep, never to awaken.

George opened the paper. "That woman was my wife—an artful fiend. Virginia Kedar Hallowes is my unlawful daughter. I hated her mother, and I hate her."

Accompanying this was a marriage and birth certificate. That was all.

John Jacob Astor and Wife.

A gentleman writing of the late John Jacob Astor and his wife, says: "Mr. Astor's early habits of life were peculiar. He always played checkers after his three o'clock dinner, never exceeding three games, and while playing drank a glass of ale. He never used spirits. Telling anecdotes of his early career he was never weary of. His brother, Henry Astor, was a butcher. John Jacob, in his financial struggles, frequently went to him for a loan. This was a source of annoyance to Henry, who said one day, in answer to his brother's request for a loan of two hundred dollars, 'John, I will give you a hundred dollars if you will never again ask a loan, or an indorsement, or a bond of me.' Mr. Astor said he hesitated for a moment, passed the proposition through his mind, saw its advantages—for a hundred dollars *was* a hundred dollars in those days—and accepted the offer. 'I never did ask Henry for another dollar,' he added. Henry died in 1831, leaving all his fortune, which was large, to William B. Astor. Old Mrs. Astor was a sturdy, energetic common-sense woman, who did her full part toward the accumulation of the colossal fortune. She possessed that wonderful equipoise of mind which decides positively and correctly. Besides this, she had great practical knowledge, not only being an excellent housewife, but an accountant and saleswoman. About furs she knew more than her husband, and more often selected a cargo for export than he. In sandal wood, too, the monopoly of importation of which Mr. Astor enjoyed for nearly twenty years, she was the foremost expert in the trade. Though the lady, when considerably advanced in years, cared nothing for society, and made no pretension to fashion, yet at her evening fireside—the logs heaped on the andirons, the wax candles lighted, apples, nuts and a pitcher of cider on the table, and her knitting-work before her—she was the best of story-tellers, and made an hour or two infinitely attractive even to young people. She was fond of gossip. Her memory retained everybody's history. The ages of people, ancient love-affairs, early difficulties, failures, reasons why certain folks should not hold their heads so high, family feuds, and one knows not what else, were at her tongue's end. She told her stories graphically, and at times with a good deal of pathos."

"ARBUTUS."

Oft have I walked these woodland paths
Without the blest, foreknowing
That underneath the withered leaves
The fairest flowers were growing.

To-day the South wind sweeps away
The types of autumn's splendor,
And shows the pale Arbutus flowers,
Spring's children, pure and tender.

O prophet souls, with lips of bloom,
Outvieing, in your beauty,
The pearly tints of ocean shells,
Ye teach me faith and duty.

Walk life's dark paths, they seem to say,
With Love's divine foreknowing
That where man sees but withered leaves,
God sees the sweet flowers growing.

STANZAS OF THE SEASON.

In the early year
Wherever you steer—
To North, South, East, or West;
In every field
Will be revealed
One object of interest.
That it's picturesque,
You—fresh from the desk—
Are sure to begin by vowing.
For at first you admire—
But soon you tire
Of that man with two horses ploughing.

For whatever way
Your glance may stray,
It will fall upon him still,
As you fly by rail
Past valley, and dale,
And upland, slope and hill;
Till the verb "to bless"
Does not quite express
To wish wherewith you're endowing
The monotonous cuss
That haunts you thus—
That man with two horses ploughing.

Death of John Poole the Dramatist.

From London we learn that John Poole, a veteran dramatist and dramatic writer, has just died in an obscure lodging in Kemish Town, unnoted and almost forgotten. He had so entirely outlived his popularity that his name of itself will be scarcely recognizable. Nevertheless he was the author of several charming comedies, and of at least a score of delightful farces. The most famous of all his dramatic productions—meaning, of course, his three act comedy of "Paul Pry"—was one of the greatest hits ever made by a humorous playwright, beyond which it was the creation of an entirely new comic character. Mr. Poole was over eighty years of age. The date of his birth has been set down as 1792. It is believed to have occurred several years earlier. He himself made a kind of serio-comic mystery about both the time and the locality of his first appearance. His earliest dramatic effusion dates back sixty-two years—namely, to his production in 1810 of a burlesque entitled "Hamlet Travestie." His first farce, the name of which was "Who's Who," was played originally on the boards of Drury Lane in 1815, Sam Dabbs being enacted by Munden. As long afterward as February 15, 1823, another farce was produced upon the same stage, with Liston as Tristram Sappy. In the following year, on September 11, 1824, Poole's comic drama, entitled "Twould Puzzle a Conjurer," was played for the first time at the Haymarket. It was on November 11, 1830, that his well-known farce of "Turning the Tables" was given at Drury Lane, in which, as Jeremiah Bumps, the still surviving veteran, John Cooper, achieved one of his greatest successes. And on March 21, 1832, at Covent Garden, another popular farce of Poole's was produced under the title of "A Nabob for an Hour," with Keeley as Dicky Dumpy. As more than merely old players very well know, however, the principal triumph of Poole as a dramatist was that achieved by him with the co-operation of Mr. Liston, at the little theatre in the Haymarket, when "Paul Pry," with a "hope I don't intrude," first made its appearance. Other comedies were produced by him with more or less brilliant results in the way of pay and popularity, but none that could for an instant be compared with the arch-embodiment of curiosity. In appearance, in his best days, Poole was tall and handsome. Of late years he had sunk to the last stage of decrepitude.

HOUSEHOLD AND COUNTRY.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One cup molasses, one cup sour cream, one egg, one teaspoonful soda, and teaspoonful ginger, flour to make a pretty stiff batter.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—Four cups bread crumbs or apples, three eggs, one-half pound raisins, one-half pound currents, one cup of vinegar, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one teaspoon of soda, four cups water; spice to taste. Try it.

A GOOD PUDDING.—Take a piece of beef and chop it fine, take some onions and chip them fine, season with pepper and salt, grate some hard bread, mix them together with the white of an egg, make balls, then dip them into the yolk of the eggs and fry them in butter; lard will do, but butter is better.

CHEAP PUMPKIN PIE.—Stew your pumpkin and mash through the colander; and for three pies take one pint of milk, one-half pound sugar, three teaspoonfuls flour, spice to taste. As eggs are so high in winter, we call this an economical receipt; and hope our lady readers will be pleased with it.

QUICK MUFFINS.—Two teacups of buttermilk, one of thick cream, or if none, three even tablespoonful of melted butter, four eggs, half teaspoonful of soda; thicken with prepared flour as thick as waffles.

This receipe will make enough for six or eight persons, and in these times, when eggs are so scarce and are sold at such exorbitant prices, it is quite an economical dish, as it will often answer in their stead.

CORNMEAL PUDDING.—Although it is simple it is yet very palatable. Stir into a quart of boiling milk, the yolks of two eggs, three heaping spoonsful of meal and half a cup of sugar, well beaten together. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly; remove from the fire, and add the whites beaten to a froth. Pour into a pudding-dish and bake one hour in an oven. Serve with cream and sugar.

A GOOD BREAKFAST DISH.—Four eggs three-quarters pint new milk, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut, salt and pepper to suit the taste. Beat the eggs, add the milk and butter and pour all together into a hot frying-pan containing half a spoonful of fryings. Stir constantly for three or four minutes, when it will be ready for the table. Quite a nice flavor is obtained by making it after frying ham or fresh sausages.

Taming Buffaloes.

Much interest is now felt in some parts of the West on the subject of domesticating buffaloes, and the opinion is generally entertained in stock-raising districts that an important and permanent increase of the meat supply of the country may be affected by this means, with great profit to those undertaking the experiment. It has been found by those who have made the trial that the buffalo or bison will fatten under conditions fatal to ordinary domestic stock; that it is worth more in hide and flesh than the ox, and can be trained to the performance of any kind of labor for which oxen are adapted. It is necessary, however, that calves should be obtained for the purpose. The old buffaloes cannot be domesticated, and their flesh is so tough as too be unfit for meat; but the old ones are very much in the way when the calves are to be captured. They are kept in the centre of the droves, and in case of danger, the bulls flank the herd. To capture them, therefore, it is necessary to break through the ranks of the flankers and lasso the heifers, which is a difficult and dangerous operation, considering the fact that the herd sometimes covers a very wide extent of territory. No way has yet been devised of capturing the calves that would not be more likely to kill them than to take them alive. There is reason to believe that this difficulty will be surmounted at some time, however, and it is thought by many that the domesticating of buffalo calves will receive such an impetus within the next few years as to make it an important branch of the stock-raising business of the West.

Can Women Keep a Secret?

[From the Nineteenth Century.]

Men say women can't keep a secret. It is just the reverse; women can, men can't. Women carry with them to their graves secrets that would kill any man. Woman never tells; man always does. The woman suffers and dies; man blabs and lives. Man can not keep a secret; woman cannot make it known. What is sport to the man is death to the woman. Adam was a sneak. Eve would have kept the apple a secret. Be ye fruitful. Who ever heard a woman talk about her love fiascos? Everybody has heard a man gossip. Man delights in telling of his illicit conquests; woman would cut her tongue out first. Men are coarse in their club room talk; women refined in their parlor conservation. Who ever heard of a woman telling of her lovers? Who has not listened to the dissipation of the men? Men boast, women don't. Women never tell tales out of school; men are always babbling. So down with another old adage. Women can keep a secret, and her ability to do so is proved by the conduct of a St. John's (Newfoundland) girl, who did not tell her lover she was worth four millions in her own right until after marriage.

Theatrical Enterprise.

Some years ago Mr. H. C. Jarrett conceived the idea of taking Mr. John Brougham from New York to Philadelphia, and giving a performance with him there on the same night that he appeared in the former city, "The Stage-Struck Irishman," a rollicking farce, was played in New York at the Bowery Theater, and at 7:30 Mr. Brougham left, reaching Philadelphia at ten o'clock, and appeared in the burlesque of "Pocahontas," at the National Theater. Mr. Daly surpassed this last week by taking his entire company—the party comprising forty-five ladies and gentlemen, in all—to Philadelphia, giving a matinee performance of "Divorce at the Walnut Street Theater, and returning in time to raise the curtain at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, seventeen minutes before the time announced—8:15—the same day. The trip to Philadelphia was made in two hours and six minutes, and the return in some four minutes longer.

Experts in Handwriting.

An incident which occurred a few days ago during a trial for forgery in Taunton, Mass., serves to illustrate the falibility of experts in handwriting. In the forgery case a couple of experts had testified very strongly against the prisoner, when the counsel handed to the most confident of the two four old envelopes, and asked him if he could tell whose handwriting was on them. After a critical examinations of the envelopes, the witness said the superscriptions were all in the same handwriting, and all written by the man who had forged the check. The counsel, Mr. Henry D. Hyde, of Boston, at once took the stand, and taking the envelopes said, "This one was written by the clerk of the Boston Water Power Company; this one by a friend of mine in New York; the third is my own handwriting; and the fourth is the prisoner's," substantiating his statement by producing the letters received in some of the envelopes.

THE following anecdote is related by Mr. W. F. Roe, in his memoir of Mr. Taine, the eminent French author: One day Max Muller went into the dining-room of an hotel in Oxford, and there saw Taine sitting with a dish of roast beef and vast quantities of buttered toast. The learned German was surprised at the combination and at the huge quantity of the toast. "Is that a French dish?" he asked. "No," said Taine, "but they keep on bringing it to me in spite of all I can say to the contrary." "What did you ask for?" observed his friend. "Why," replied Taine, "I keep telling them to bring *'pottar-tos,'* and each time they bring me a fresh dish of toast! Mr. Taine's pronounciation of "potatoes" was so much like "buttered toast," that the astonished waiter could not be blamed.

A QUEER occurrence is reported from Luzerne, Pa. Mr. Henry Dunn had about two thousand dollars stolen from his house in January. Last week he dreamed that the names of the thieves were Edward Thomas and Charles Barnes, and that they were stopping at a hotel in Philadelphia. He went to the city, obtained the assistance of the police, found the hotel, and learned to his surprise that no such persons had ever stopped there.

VARIETIES.

"WELCOME & BERRY" is the name of a firm of physicians in a Minnesota town. They have but little patronage.

ON a Western railway a bride is said to have handed her marriage certificate to the conductor instead of her ticket, and was horrified to hear that it was not good.

PRACTICAL.—Hopeful: "Will breakfas soon be ready, Mamma?" "Yes, my dear." Hopeful: "Well, papa, you might say race just now to save time,"—[Punch.

IT is rumored that one of the beautiful country seats at Norfolk, Conn., has been taken by the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French, and will be occupied by them next summer.

A CHEERFUL giver put the following note in a pair of pantaloons sent to the Michigan sufferers: "There, take 'em, d—— you; last pair, I've got; don't get burned out again."

AT the recent *bal de l'opera* at Paris, the most striking costume consisted of a black pair of stays rounded off by a short, tightly-fitting black silk bathing drawers covered with jet beads. In addition to this a cap and boots of the same color, slate-colored tights, and a black plume trailing from the hair.

A MAIDEN lady of Guilford, N. Y., of good character, liberal education, and rare accomplishments, is laboring under a most singular hallucination. Imagining she is engaged to be married, though she has never seen her intended, she makes extended journeys to see or meet her betrothed. Failing once, nothing discouraged, she starts off again.

THE little busy barkeeper in Boston eludes the shining law by putting two barrels of whisky into a molasses puncheon and filling up the puncheon with molasses. When a customer calls he pumps whisky out through the bung hole; when a Constable calls, he runs molasses off through the faucet.

THE supply of emeralds from South America promises to be abundant. An immense number of gems have been found in the principal mine of Columbia, and it is stated that when this mine is exhausted, which will not be for years, it will not subtract a thousandth part of the ground containing emeralds; in fact, the chain of mountains extend further than the eye can reach.

PHŒBE CARY, at the time of her death, was at the head of a movement for the establishment of a "Woman's Dress Guild," similar to the one instituted in England. The plan has been taken up by other influential women of Boston, and the following are some of the rules of the proposed association: To purchase for cash only; to buy nothing which is not wanted merely because it is cheap; to dress in a manner becoming the station in life, to pay proper deference to the tastes and pecuniary ability of heads of families; to wear no false jewelry, false hair, pads, etc., to avoid all unseemliness in dress, and to do away with the foolish and silly custom of dressing a number of times a day.

CAPOUL, the recently imported tenor, is in fashion. He has a woman dead in love with him, following him around and attending all his performances. He has lost no diamonds, as he has not yet arrived at that stage of the game.

A DISORDERLY person in Rochester claimed exemption from arrest the other night, on the ground that he was "the driver from the small pox express." His claim was promptly allowed by the officer. This is a new use to which the epidemic can be put.

THE ease of the chamber maid who got a month's warning because the cologne toilet was put under lock and key, is paralleled by an uptown cook who abandoned light wages and an easy place because she was not allowed to supply her sister's table with prairie chickens.

THE suit in Boston against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, by the administration, to recover $7,000 insurance on the life of James F. C. Baxter, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount. The defense was that Baxter died of intemperance, it being stipulated in the policy that intemperance would render it void.

THE Boston Journal says that a new safe has been invented, which makes things very unpleasant for burglars. The walls are filled with gunpowder in such a manner that the blows of a sledge, or the cutting of a chisel, in the attempt to rob the safe, will ignite the powder, blow off the outer crust, annihilate the burglar, and leave the contents of the safe uninjured.

A STOREKEEPER at Quincy, Mich., having a pup that habitually upset the paint cans in the rear end of the store, rubbed the dog's nose in the spilled paint as a reminder that he must not do so again. Last week the animal again spilled the paint, and, observing that his master was engaged in waiting on a customer, the docile pup rubbed his own nose in the mixture and ran howling out the back way.

DURING the reign of the commune in France, the tax collector called on the Rothschilds for certain taxes due on the shares of different companies of which they are the agents. If they had refused to pay, the consequence may easily be imagined; their entire property in Paris would have been subjected to the summary process of confiscation that was much in vogue during the epoch. But they were too discreet to refuse, and paid the sum, about $135,000. And now the courts have decided that they must pay it again to the present government, as the payment to the communal authorities cannot be recognized.

A TRAVELLER in Polynesia concludes as follows a description of the women of Tahiti: The most bashful and coy never will pass you without a greeting, a glance of the eyes, and a slight gathering in of her dress with her elbows, to exhibit her buxom figure to full perfection. Or else, perhaps, she will come up coquettishly, and ask you for the loan of your cigar, take a few puffs at it, and hand it back again gracefully to the rather astonished owner; and then, with a parting compliment, which you most likely don't understand, let you go your way in peace—or not. The proper way to walk with your lady-love in Tahiti is as follows: You put your arm round her neck, and she hers round your waist, and hangs on your breast in a limply, affectionate manner. It is as much *selon les regles* as walking arm-in-arm, and much prettier to look at.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

After a Southern State has been cheated, robbed and oppressed until the carpet-bag scoundrels are obliged to run away, then their victims are called Ku Klux and placed under martial law.

Is it not humiliating to know that by Radical Know Nothing proscription, a scholar and a statesman like Senator Schurz is ineligible to the Presidency, while that position is open to the dirtiest plantation negro in the land?

Get ready to pay your income tax. Grant decrees that it is necessary to keep his assessors and collectors in office a while longer to assist in his renomination. The blanks are now being prepared and the returns are required in April.

South Carolina Radicals have set an example to the rest of their brethren, who desire Grant's re-nomination, which they ought to follow. The delegates sent from that State are all Federal office holders. Of course, Grant's chances will not suffer at their hands.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* truly remarks that the Republican members of Congress who insist on ferreting out and exposing official villainies are charged by Grant's friends with acting in the interests of the Democratic party. No higher compliment could be paid to the Democracy.

The Sharon *Times* says: "That Col. Thomas A. Scott will receive the vote of Pennsylvania for President, in the National Convention, is more than probable. and that with Pennsylvania and the influences which she controls at his back, he will succeed in securing the nomination, is altogether likely."

Grant has set his organs to work in earnest in grinding out charming music to the tune of the indomitable Schurz. The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* in commenting on the speech of the latter says:

"*It proves that* Carl Schurz *is at heart a traitor to the American Government.*"

What are the people who believe in Schurz. Are they also traitors at heart?

The Washington (D. C.) *Republican*, Grant's mouth-piece, attacks the Germans who follow under the banner of Carl Schurz. It denounces them as "Hessian hordes" and says they are "ever ready to follow where plunder promises to reward the treason of patriots like the surly Schurz." Let all friends of the distinguished Senator remember this when they are appealed to for their votes.

The New York *Times* is recognized as Grant's chief organ in the country. It is understood to echo his sentiments on all subjects pertaining to politics. Whatever the *Times* says is re-echoed and endorsed by the Administration press of the country. In its issue of Saturday last it denounces Senator Carl Schurz as "a corrupt demagogue," and assails him generally. All this is because he is a foreign born citizen, and because the *Times* is the chief representative of the Know Nothing sentiment of the Radical party.

It appears that Horace Greeley wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Republican National Committee giving his reasons why he refused to sign the call for the National Convention and which said committee is afraid to make public. The following significant paragraph in in relation thereto appears in the *Tribune*.

We observe that the Springfield *Republican*, and other journals, have been loudly calling for the publication of Mr. Greeley's letter about the question of appending his name to the call for a National Convention, concerning which many newspapers have had something to say. But, for some occult reason, the call is not heeded. It is none of our concern, but there are people who seem to want to know, you know.

WILL ACCEPT.

We continue to receive letters from various portions of the State enquiring whether Gen. Cass will accept the nomination for Governor if tendered to him. To set this matter at rest we desire to state we are authorized in announcing that he will not decline. We hope there will be no further misunderstanding among Democrats, and that he will be unanimously presented for that office, to which he can be elected by an overwhelming majority.

A NEW DEAL IN PROSPECT.

The nomination of Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, as a Presidential candidate by the National Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, has great political significance. We are informed by a returned delegate that assurances were given by the movers in the Cincinnati Convention that Judge Davis would be acceptable to that body as well as the distinguished gentleman associated with him as Vice President, Hon. Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey. In case this ticket is adopted by the May Convention, in Cincinnati, with any degree of unanimity it will make a formidable presentation, and involve a deal of mighty fine consideration for the forthcoming Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

THE COLUMBUS CONVENTIONS.

On the 22nd inst. two National Conventions, so-called, completed their labors in Columbus, Ohio, by placing Presidential tickets in the field. These were the National Labor Reform Party and the National Prohibition Party. The candidates of the former are, for President, Judge David Davis, of Illinois, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; for Vice President Joel Parker of New Jersey, and at present Governor of that State. The former gentleman is conservative in politics; the latter a pronounced Democrat.

The nominees of the Prohibition Convention are, for President, James Black of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, John Russell, of Michigan. Of the political views of the two latter we cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

The Labor Reformers put forward an eleborate platform, which may generally be regarded as one against which but little objection can be urged, except its apparent impracticability under existing circumstances; starting out with the declaration that all political power inheres in the people; that governments are founded for their benefit, and that every citizen is entitled to the fullest degree of religious and political liberty consistent with the good order of community.

Then follows a lengthy declaration of principles which briefly are: 1. A just standard of the distribution of labor and capital, by providing a national currency which shall not be managed by any system of national banking, and making such a currency a legal tender for *all* debts, and exchangable for government bonds at the option of the holder, at a low rate of interest. 2. The earliest practical payment of the National Debt, in such a manner that labor shall not be taxed for the benefit of capital. 3. A readjustment of the national burdens and a reform of the Revenue laws. 4. A division of the public lands among actual settlers, and no more land grants to monied monopolies. 5. The modification of the Tariff laws; free trade in articles of exclusive foreign production, and heavy Tariff articles of luxury and raw materials which compete with home productions and manufacture. 6. Non-importation of Chinese laborers. 7. Eight hours labor for the employes of the government and municipalities. 8. The abolition of the contract labor system in public prisons. 9. The collection of war taxes in war times, and not their transmission to posterity. 10. Congressional intervention to prevent exorbitant charges by railroad, telegraph and other corporations. 11. One term for the Presidency. 12. General amnesty.

This platform is certainly comprehensive enough to meet the demands of all, and the candidates are well fitted for the places for which they are named. But these facts are no guaranty that success is at all likely to follow the labors of the Convention, or that the ticket will receive a systematic support in half a dozen States in the Union. Parties are not made up of the sudden combinations of unobjectionable principles, but are aggregated by slow and laborious processes. True, if one of the great parties of the country was in process of rapid seggregation at this time and its members had no rallying point—as was the case with the Know Nothing party in the North, immediately preceding the Presidential campaign of 1856— such a platform would no doubt attract large masses of voters.

But this is not the case at this juncture, notwithstanding the fact that there is a strong mutiny in the Republican camp. The mutineers in this case have already selected their rallying point, as is always the case with revolutionists who revolutionize systematically.

A supplmentary resolution to the platform is immensely Utopian, and reads as follows;

Resolved, That fitness and not political or personal consideration, should be the only recommendation to public office, either appointive or elective, and any, and all laws looking to the establishment of this principle, are heartily approved.

While no man doubts this, or would openly oppose it, it never can have any practical force, or meet with a practical application. Parties will continue to exist, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, party affiliations will decide the election of men to office, while the exceptional case will be the result rather of personal popularity than fitness for the office. It does not absolutely follow that because men are elected to office by a party and because they are members of that party, that they are unfit for office, but unfortunately it is too often the case, that a large majority becomes arrogant, and utterly ignores fitness, and looks only after official spoils. This has been notably the case in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of late years, where brass and not brains was the passport to office.

While all good men must regret this, it is nevertheless an evil that can never be wholly eradicated from our political system—certainly never by the enactment of laws. The people must depend upon themselves for its correction. If their party leaders refuse to put good men forward for official position, it becomes their duty to cut loose from party and vote for men who are fit for the positions to which they aspire.

It is quite evident that this opportunity will be afforded in the coming Presidential campaign. The Federal office holders are determined to force the nomination of Grant, which simply means a demand for their own continuance in power. We need not stop here to discuss Gen. Grant's fitness for the position of President. It is admitted by all that his appointees and subordinates have been guilty of the grossest frauds and malfeasances in office—that they have plundered the public Treasury without let or hindrance. To re-elect Grant means to continue these incompetent and dishonest men in power, and endorse their corruptions. It remains for the people to say at the ballot box whether honesty and capacity are requisites for office, or whether incompetency and dishonesty shall receive their support and endorsement.

What influence the Labor Reform Convention at Columbus may have upon the politics of the country cannot be determined at present, It will take two or three months to develop its *significance*. As yet there is no question of *strength* connected with it, if considered alone and independent of other political movements. The action of the forthcoming Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati will have much to do with the significance of the Columbus Convention. Should the Cincinnati Convention substantially endorse the action of the Labor Reformers, there would be a deep and dire confusion indeed in the ranks of the Administration, and what would still further result from such an action, while it may be a matter of tolerably fair conjecture, may well be committed to the inevitable result that will come in the fullness of time.

The Prohibitionists at Columbus seemed to have but one central idea, and that was—Prohibition. Like most conventions of the same kind that have been held, it promises not to create much of a ripple upon the current of the National politics.

PASS HIM AROUND.

It was only a few days ago, in regard to Senator Delamater, that we stated; if a man deserved credit for keeping his word, we felt like according it to Mr. Delamater, who was paired with Senator Knight, and who refused to violate his obligation when importuned to do so by his Radical associates. We regret that his infamous conduct forces us to withdraw our good opinion and denounce him as a mean, dishonest, political trickster. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post*, Radical, says:

When the name of

SENATOR DELAMATER

was called, Mr. Hall, counsel for McClure, arose and objected to the name of that Senator being allowed to be deposited in the box, alleging that he had agreed to refrain from any participation in political questions during the absence of Senator Knight, who is confined to his home by severe illness. All eyes were riveted upon Mr. Delamater, when he nervously arose to answer this challenge. He stated that his pair with the Senator from Bucks had ceased, that he was no longer bound by it, and desired his name to be deposited with those of his colleagues. As this was a matter to be determined by Senator Delamater alone, his demand could not be resisted by the Senate, and the Speaker decided that his name might be placed in the box. When this pair was made, it was agreed that it should continue during the absence of Mr. Knight, and Mr. Delamater could not fairly terminate the pair without the consent of his absent colleague.

As I informed you yesterday, a tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Delamater to violate his pair and permit his name to be placed in the box. I did not believe that he could be induced to violate his personal honor and senatorial troth to secure a chance to obtain a partisan advantage. But I was mistaken. When his name was deposited a murmur ran through the chamber, Mr. Delamater was noticed to blush, and his future status was determined as a Senator of Pennsylvania.

VICTORIA WOODHULL AT IT AGAIN.

This irrepressible dame delivered her buncombe lecture on "the Impending Revolution" in New York on Tuesday evening last. She disappointed her audience, which was great and mixed, by not entering into the details of what she knows about free love and her numerous husband theory. She began with saying that "Mighty nations have risen and fallen, empires have gathered and wasted, races and peoples have evolved and decayed; but the mystic ebb and flow of the Gigantic Spirit concealed within the universe has continued upon its course, ever increasing in strength and in variety of sequence." And then she asked who in this era would think of placing a Sesostris or a Semiramis, or even an Alexander or a Cæsar, in comparison as conquerors with the steamship, the locomotive, engine, the electric telegraph, and last and greatest—the printing press.

This sounds very like Demosthenes and is quite eloquent, but the following is rather in the spirit of Wendell Phillips, and kicks over all the preceding fine speech:

She spoke of the pauper and the slave races in Europe and Asia, and finally got into America. She averred that "six hundred millions of people constantly toil all their lives long, while about ten millions sit quietly by gathering and luxurating in their results," and asked: "Do not all the results of labor accrue to the privileged few? and are not the producing classes just as much enslaved to them as the subjects of an absolute monarch are to him? She then

RASPED A. T. STEWART,

Vanderbilt and the Astors for their selfish lives, and shook her white fist at Tom Scott and other railroad magnates for their monopolizing efforts. She introduced a conundrum with a preamble, supposing that a person having four grown children, whom he has reared in luxury, dies and leaves each of them a valuable farm. These children are incapable of conducting the farms, and lease them to four different persons, and they live at ease all their lives therefrom. Now who is it that supports these four people? (A voice in the audience: "Greeley!" This sally created great uproar.)

SENATOR SCHURZ.

The best reply to the outrageous insults heaped upon the distinguished Senator from Missouri and the "Hessian Hordes" as our German fellow citizens are termed by some of the leading Grant organs, we find in the comments of the Boston *Post* on the speech of that gentleman. It says:

Since the party of this later day entered on power, the National Capitol has not been thrilled nor the country roused by any such speech as that made by Carl Schurz in the Senate, of which a graphic report appeared in the *Post*. As a piece of mere oratory, it was at once masterly and magnificent. As a defence against the sneers of the Administration attorneys, it was unanswerably complete. It was powerful in its invective and overwhelming in its denunciations. No formal impeachment of a guilty Administration could be one-half so effective as this almost unpremeditated burst of arraigning eloquence. The Democratic party has taken many an unfair blow from the distinguished Missouri Senator, but it can freely forgive him for all in return for this consummate piece of timely oratorical power and skill. For the decaying organization that assumes to be the Government it is such a withering assault as places it beyond the hope of recovery. The Mortons may writhe in their efforts to parry and explain, and the Conklings may strut and parade in the public eye with a foppishness of defiance, but against the calm, serious, brave words of Senator Schurz; against his compact array of convincing facts, against his sweeping and indignant denunciations of the "easy political morals" and the "spirit of jobbery" that express the real character of this Administration, nothing that they can oppose will prove stronger than a rush against a wall of impregnable granite. They are all overwhelmed together by a power which they thought they could defy. Singly, they appear like mere intellectual pigmies in the open hand of a giant; unitedly, they confess their spiteful impotence by threatening to enforce a penal statute for having been proved guilty of selling the honor of their country. * * * *

It was the most gratuitous insolence that threatened to silence this investigation into the betrayal of the national honor with fine and imprisonment, and Senator Schurz met it with a newly-awakened spirit. It is the same tyrannical caper, firmly lodged in the White House, that places counties and States under martial law at its pleasure; the same that takes forcible possession of the ballot-box, of political conventions, and of State Legislatures; the same that packs the Supreme Court bench, and orders judicial decisions with a wave of the military hand. Corrupt as it is usurping, and defiant as it is demoralizing, this is the time to rebuke it or else to surely submit to its hopeless supremacy. And Carl Schurz appeals with the full persuasive power of his intellect for the immediate organization of the popular will to secure its overthrow. He tells the people of the country that he knows the road to patronage is easy, but it is not the road that leads to purity in government. And he smites this monster that has taken the high seat of constitutional authority with the resistless power of eloquent truth; and if the people sustain him as one of their boldest champions, the struggle will be short and effective. Well did he charge that it is a "spirit of jobbery" that rules the Government; but he encourages us to believe that another spirit is alive, and spreading too, as manifested in "an earnest uprising for an honest and pure Government." No party discipline is strong enough to strangle it. If it be a mere commotion to-day, resistance by the Administration will only make it "a great moral and political revolution to-morrow." That revolution is at the door. The Senator from Missouri points the way. The people have only to rise in their united strength and march forward, and the priceless blessings of a free and equal government will certainly be recovered to them again.

GREELEY NOT FOR MORTON.

The N. Y. *Tribune* ought to be authority with Republicans. It has maligned and abused everybody and everything in and about the Democratic party for the past quarter of a century. It has an influence commensurate with its circulation and is undoubtedly a power in the country. Its issue of Wednesday contains the following editorial comment upon the recent debate in the U. S. Senate:

If any doubt were entertained as to the strength of Mr. Schurz's speech, it would be removed in reading Mr. Morton's answer. He began by denying the facts which he could not meet, but soon forsook the dangerous ground of fact and argument for the wider field of caucus denunciation and caucus flattery. It is not worth while at present to follow him there. He and the loud faction which he represents have received within the last few months two or three severe but necessary lessons. They have been taught that the tricks of the caucus are powerless before the wide publicity of the press; that the men who speak in behalf of honesty and law are stronger than those who speak in behalf of any administration; that when they try to cover up corruption and crime with the name of Gen. Grant they do no good to the criminal and do harm to the President. So far as this Arms Scandal is concerned, the point intended is as good as gained. The investigation must now go on. It must be serious and searching. It cannot hurt any honest man or any worthy cause. Any one who tries to check or smother it will be damaged by his effort, and the country can well afford to lose any one whom the truth may indict.

HONESTY AT A DISCOUNT.

Facts like the following would be most discouragiug on the discharge of one's duty, if it were not that a good conscience was sometimes a fair offset for the wrong received in the discharge of one's duty. The two Treasury clerks who peached on Grant about his indebtedness to the Government, it seems, have come to grief. A Washington letter says:

"The two clerks, Hunt and Green, of the Third Auditor's office, who were so *indiscreet* as to disclose the fact that the records in their division showed the President to be in arrears to the United States in the sum of $5,000, and the Third Auditor $500, have paid the penalty for telling family secrets. They have been summoned before the Government executioner, and informed that they 'had no right to know anything outside of their official duties, therefore the Government could dispense with their services.' The Third Auditor is a New Hampshire carpet-bagger, but was appointed from North Carolina. He has refunded and so has the President. 'Let us have peace.'"

AT LAST

Henry W. Gray, the candidate of Gen. Grant and the rounders and repeaters, who now holds a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania through fraud, has at last been "smoked out." He is out in a card to the voters of the Fourth District, in which he courts investigation, and says: "The moment it shall be made apparent that my election was procured by fraud I will voluntarily retire from the office." Magnanimous Gray, kind-hearted Gray, when he is in a fair way of being kicked out he will "voluntarily retire." He will receive no credit for his sham display of fairness, even from some of the Radical papers, one of which, the Philadelphia *Post*, says:

In conclusion, we would simply call attention to this fact: Mr. Gray now insists upon this investigation, at a time when the only way he could prevent an investigation would be to confess himself afraid of one. Why did he not more emphatically prove his earnestness by insisting long ago in the Senate that Colonel McClure should have a contest? Why did he not say, "I demand for Colonel McClure a committee, and I demand it not only for his sake, but for my own?" This he might have easily done, but his energy now comes a little late in the day. He simply accepts an issue which he cannot refuse.

Wonder if Gray's card would have appeared had the mean and dishonest action of Senator Delamater proved successful?

HIT HIM AGAIN.

One of the most stinging blows which has been delivered to the great office hunter and Gift Taker, Grant, for a long time, is Judge Davis' acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Labor Reform Convention, Judge Davis' says.

To E. M. Chamberlin, President National Labor Reform.

Be pleased to thank the Convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought or declined by an American citizen.

(Signed). DAVID DAVIS.

That hits the Gift Taker plump between the eyes; since his whole time has been put in since his inauguration in taking presents, junketting at the sea side and seeking for a re-election. But Grant and Davis will never agree on this point. The latter thinks that office should not be sought for, the former thinks that office seeking is the highest aim of man.

What is the reason that Congress clings so tenaciously to the income tax.—*Phila. Post.*

It is easily answered. Because Grant orders them to do so. He wants to be renominated and looks to his thieving officials to do his bidding in packing conventions. He don't care how much they steal or how badly the country suffers so that he can hold on to the Presidency, continue to receive presents, attend horse races and keep his relatives in office.

During the year 1871 two hundred and seventy-two lives were lost, and six hundred and twenty-two people were injured, more or less seriously, in the mines of six counties of the Pennsylvania coal region. Two hundred and twenty women were made widows, and from five hundred to six hundred children were made orphans by these disasters. A great part of this misery was caused by the penuriousness of the mine owners. About one-third of the whole number killed met their death on account of the neglect of operators to make second openings to their mines; another third fell victims to explosion of gas, which might have been avoided if the law providing for thorough examinations of the mines had been complied with. In Schuylkill county one man was killed for every 50,000 tons of coal produced.

There is prospect of a rupture of the friendly relations between the United States and the great Central American republic of Nicaragua. Riotte, the American minister to that country, demands damages for certain injuries done to American citizens by Nicaraguan agents. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua replies that his government is quite willing to take the matter under advisement, either by a mixed commission or the appointment of an arbitrator, but always on the condition that claims of the Nicaraguan citizens for damages received from the United States should be taken into consideration at the same time

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "About the coolest thing that has occured this winter is a resolve of a State Convention of the faction dominant in South Carolina in these words:

"*Resolved*, By the Union Republican party of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, that we indorse the administration of President U. S. Grant, in its wise and successful financial policy, which has reduced the national debt, while lessening the public taxes, and at the same time preserved full faith with the public creditors."

Considering how these rascals have sold themselves to measurless infamy over and over by stealing their poor State poorer than she ever was before, quadrupling her expenses, doubling her debt, and trebling her taxes, this resolve strikes us as the Chimborazo of imposture and villainy."

His Royal Highness, Prince Fred, son of the Gift-Taker, now sojourning in Europe attended by Gen. Sherman and at the expense of the people of this tax-ridden country was presented to his Holiness, the Pope, on Wednesday last.

Intelligence from Florida gives information that the Legislature adjourned last Monday *sine die*; and the friends of Governor Reed consider that the adjournment without day of the High Court of Impeachment is tantamount to a dismissal of all the charges against him. The question was to be brought before the Supreme Court of the State, then in session.

A DUNGEON FOR SCHURZ AND SUMNER.

"I did not Know that the Administration was in Such a Desperate Condition as That."

[From the Speech of Hon. Carl Schurz.]

Ah! sir, it is a glorious spectacle. Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate the abuses and the violation of laws and have them punished. Those Senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the Administration, flourishing a statute in his hand, threatening them with fine and imprisonment.

Let it be known in every nook and corner, that he, who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law, *is confronted by the powers that be with the prospect of the dungeon.* Why, sir, I did not know that the Administration was in such a desperate condition as that. They are developing very fast. How long will it be until you cannot even get up testimony against Leet and Stocking, the Knights of the General Order, without having some statute dug up that will fine and imprison you for it. [Laughter.] But if the Senator from New York thinks that he can in this way *strike fear into my soul* he will soon find that he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked, I have seen men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail. No, sir, I will vote for his amendment; vote for it with all the scorn which it deserves.

Greeley makes the following point on one of Grant's spokesmen, Senator Conkling:

We regret to observe that the versatile and accomplished Senator Conkling exhibits indications of readiness to leave the Republican party. Yesterday, he warmly protested against the proposition to unite the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. And this is done in the face of the President's Message, addressed to Congress at the beginning of the session, in which the Chief Magistrate said; "Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system," etc. Does not Senator Conkling know that no man can differ with the President and live a Republican? Call you this supporting your friends?

While Grant's organs roundly abuse Senator Schurz, the N. Y. *Evening Post* declares that:

As an orator, if not as a statesman, Schurz towers so far above his assailants that the assaults upon him recall that fine picture of Snyder's in which a splendid stag is beset by a pack of hounds, who gnaw his heels and sometimes inflict a bite upon his flanks, but who with every shake of his noble head are flung far and wide, and at every kick of his indignant heels lie prostrate on the turf. The hounds exhibit great courage and spirit; but what we admire, after all, is the dashing and gallant creature who so disdainfully dashes aside their noisy clamors.

The coolness of North Carolina brigands of Lowry's gang is something appalling. They not merely stole tools and team for the purpose, but unostentatiously drove up to the only bank in Lumberton, took out the safe and loaded it upon their dray; then visited and went through the sheriff's office in like manner, and quietly made off with $25,000. The sheriff and his posse were too weak to cope with them, and even the price of $35,000 set on their heads does not insure their capture. The old stories of Robin Hood and Little John of the green glades of Nottingham are trifles as compared with this.

The many friends of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton will be pleased to learn that a thorough examination, since the inflammation and swelling of his ankle has subsided, shows the injury much less serious than was at first supposed; no bones were broken, and no permanent injury to the ankle has been done. It is very painful, but his physicians say Mr. Pendleton will be out in a few days.

A Georgia darkey to whom Senator Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill was explained, characterized it as "a trap to kill fool niggers." "You see, sah, some fool niggers will go to the Pulaski house and jest set hisself down by a white man and de white man will jest fro dat ar nigger out de winder and broke his neck."

The following scrap was picked up on the floor of the Ohio Senate the other day:

The asses once in council met,
O'er which a mule presided,
And as the loudest brayer wished,
This officer decided.
At last the asses did resolve
They'd have some other ruler,
And as a mule had done so well
They now would try a Muel-lee!

Washington County Democracy.

The Democracy met in Convention on Monday last and appointed Dr. J. H. Little, D. F. Patterson and A. H. Ecker a committee to confer with the committees from Beaver and Butler counties in regard to the Senatorial delegate to the State Convention and also to name the Senatoral and Representative nominations for the district.

Messrs. Geo. W. Miller and Wm. Swan were selected as Representative delegates to the State Convention.

Geo. W. Miller offered the annexed resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote:

Resolved, That we have noticed with pleasure the name of R. M. Gibson, Esq., mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination.

Resolved, That the eminent services rendered to the party for years past by Mr. Gibson have endeared him to the masses of the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania, and point to him as a suitable person at this time to lead the Democratic column in the coming contest.

On motion of Freeman Brady, Jr., the delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for the nomination of Chief Justice Thompson for Supreme Judge.

On motion of John S. Markell, the delegates were instructed to vote for General Geo. W. Cass for Governor, should Mr. Gibson be withdrawn.

NAMING THE BABY.

"You have birds in a cage, and you've beautiful flowers,
But you haven't at your house what we have at ours;
'Tis the prettiest thing that you ever did see,
Just as dear and as precious as precious can be;
'Tis my own baby sister, just seven days old,
And too little for any but grown folks to hold.
Oh! I know you would love her; she's fresh as a rose,
And she has such a queer tiny bit of a nose,
And the dearest and loveliest pink little toes,
Which, I tell mother, seem only made to be kissed;
And she keeps her wee hand doubled up in a fist,
She is quite without hair, but she's beautiful eyes,
She always look pretty, except when she cries,
And what name we shall give her there's no one can tell,
For my father says Sarah, and mother likes Belle;
And my great uncle John—he's an old-fashioned man—
Wants her named for his wife that is dead, Mary Ann.
But the name I have chosen the darling to call
Is a name that is prettier far than them all;
And to give it to baby my heart is quite set—
It is Violet Martha Rose Stella Marzette."

THE CARNIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Reign of Fun and Good Humor—Grotesque Street Processions—The Mystick Krewe of Comus—How the Grand Duke Enjoyed Himself.

The New Orleans papers of the 14th are filled, to the exclusion of everything else, with accounts of the Mardi-Gras Carnival festivities, which occurred on Tuesday, the 13th inst. We make the following extracts:

The maskers were in greater numbers, the dresses more grotesque, and the throngs that crowded the principal streets thicker than one has seen on previous days. Gaily bedizened incognita rode in hacks and carriages open to the sunlight, with an unsettled purpose and wandering vein. In some of these vehicles, it seemed as if the Lydia Thompson troupe had stepped out from the stage and forsook their mimicry on the boards, and transferred it to the streets. In others it appeared as if the fair women, dressed for a masked ball, had concluded to try the open air instead of gaslight, each going on its own carte as far as regards posturing and tableaux.

Jocko was seen in a furniture car of ordinary pattern, followed by scores of *gamins* that he threatened with his elder truncheon, and gibbered at them to desist. The more noted of these appearances were classic. The knight of old, his helmet lit up with bedizening spangles, his shirt frayed in silver fringe, his limbs encased in mimic coat of mail, and a pasteboard shield upon his arm, strutted through the streets, while *gamins* halloed "Circus!"

The great body of the crowds that lined the curbstone to witness the parade of the maskers selected individual features of the line. The pre-disposition to attire of cambric, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet prevailed to a considerable extent, and an occasional passer by, disguised, created a war of laughter, the people seizing every opportunity to break out in good humor. The carriages were in a special feature. Feminine looking individuals aired their pedal extremities on the dashboard, and waved their handkerchiefs at the crowded galleries and balconies. Or they sat magnificently in the rear of their conveyances, and made themselves sick by smoking and partaking of other enjoyments particularly masculine. In other carriages dress ran so the very extreme of shabbiness, gunny-bag suits imitating dress coats and zouave pantaloons, alternately with variegated patches and a simulation of beggary.

Politics came in for its share of the homely satire which consists of these travesties on real life. One of the maskers rode on a mule nearly buried under a circular chapeau of the Napoleon time, and carried for a banner a Republican ticket made up in his own fashion. Carre's cabin, with its interior filled, according to the remark of a bystander, with "dem sugar-field fellers," caused many a humble looker-on to give vent to his imprisoned humor. Milk carts, filled with black-trimmed-with-green suits, somebody inside, of course; green and black suits, pasteboard and wirework, filagree and lace masks, rolled by in the great march of King Comedy, that sometimes degenerated into farce. One of the vans, otherwise known as a furniture cart, contained the Duke's guards, and were drawn by the Duke's mule, and the many signs contained in this party raised the risibles of the throng wherever they went. Of course the never-to-be-forgotten Indian of the stamp one usually sees on a block in front of cigar stores; the charcoal faces, and individuals with a strong smell of shoe-blacking and a noticeable direction toward negro minstrelsy; the inevitable baboon, masked in the usual way and playing fantastic tricks before the populace—all these kinds formed the greater part of the comic march. Battered hats, conical hats, such as stage magicians wear, beaver hats polished up with a blacking brush, sugar-loaf hats with the sharp end knocked out, felt, silk and paper hats, worn in every imaginable way, were seen in streams, and the comic stage seemed to have emptied its characters into the line.

One of the great features of the day was an extremely novel association, whose name is the Pack, representing a complete deck of playing cards—fifty-two. The costume consisted of a light wooden frame, on which was stretched sized white cotton cloth, the frame measuring about thirty-three inches on each of the four sides. Every member represented four cards; that is, the first had four jacks, painted artistically in neat colors, the next four aces, four kings, four queens, etc., through the deck, each member a trump. The frames rested on the shoulders, reaching below the knees, making a pretty display. They marched in single file, several feet apart. At the head strode three veritable Chinamen, their claw-like digits grasping more than one pack of cards, which they seemed to be familiar with. The idea was a novel one, and good.

The column led by Comus swept into line and began to move at the usual hour. Appearing as suddenly as if the earth had cast them up, the list of Homer's heroes, disembodied from the Iliad and Odyssey, filed through the streets in a grim and ghostly procession, bringing with them an unseen train of dim recollections, with which the olden time is laden.

The procession seemed to please his Highness, especially those which referred to himself. A wagon containing a large number of children fantastically dressed, bearing the placard, "The Grand Duke," seemed to tickle his Lordship's palate, for he laughed heartily. The stiff old Admiral also deigned to raise his hat. While one of the divisions was passing, a beautiful bouquet was handed his Dukeship, who took it with a graceful nod and handed it to a young lady, who bore it off in triumph, much to the dissatisfaction of the belles who sat around in blissful anticipation that it would be handed to them.

At eight in the evening the Grand Duke again visited the City Hall to witness the display of the Mystick Krewe, and to make the acquaintance of Comus. Afterwards he visited the Varieties Theatre to witness the grand tableaux of the Krewe, and to partake in the pleasures of the ball.

In the evening the Duke attended the ball of the "Mystick Krewe." He seemed very much pleased with the tableaux, and often clapped his hands, evidently his way of expressing his appreciation.

Sleep.

Doctors of medicine are either growing complacent or sensible. One of them, Dr. Hall, has had the good sense to tell the world that children until the age of eighteen, and old and feeble people (and he might as well have said everybody), need ten hours' sleep, and that bouncing suddenly out of bed in the morning is as hurtful as it is disagreeable; that fifteen or twenty minutes spent in gradually waking up, stretching the limbs, and letting the blood slowly resume its wonted circulation, is time well spent. For the sudden sending of blood to the heart is a severe shock, and the person who gets up in this hasty and reckless manner is sure to be drowsy by midday, unless he or she is an editor or a belle, and does not get up till afternoon. I concur in this—in fact, I always knew that it was true; and think, further, that pulling anybody out of bed ought to be a state prison offense, and doubt not that conviction for it could be had before any of our sleepy juries—if they were awake enough to hear the evidence. The world is all astray about this matter of sleep, led away by nursery couplets about early to rise and the examples of Napoleon, Peter the Great, and other military heroes, who are reported to have been satisfied with an hour or two of sleep snatched from the twenty-four, taken on a plank while their half a dozen scribbling secretaries were not allowed to sleep at all. We all know what became of Napoleon. Even Mr. Abbott can not make it appear that he had much more than a respect for the Ruler of the Universe. These sleepless people have made most of the mischief in the world. Catherine de-Medicis was, we believe, a light sleeper. George Washington, on the contrary, took his time, waked up the Father of his Country by degrees, got out of bed with deliberation, and dressed himself with thoughtful slowness. What a ridiculous idea it would be to think of that great man as bouncing out of bed at the first bell, and dressing himself as if there was a fire next door! The instinct of children against early and especially sudden rising is well founded; and it is pleasant to have the learned faculty confirm a long and growing conviction that is not a sin to lie in bed till the second bell rings. It is the experience of the majority of people that the most delicious moments of the whole day are those when they ought to get up, and do not. Hereafter let them linger in this delightful border land with a quiet conscience. Nature is about to be vindicated by the scientists. If the whole of life could be like that brief interval between half awaking and getting out into the cold world—that rare space of time when duty calls so faintly that there is a sweet delight in letting it call before conscience is aroused at all—one might like to revise the hymn-book, and live always. We have been now for several thousand years going to the ant and getting away from the sluggard to that degree that we have developed a very nervous condition. To say nothing of being defrauded of our rights, and of the legitimate and healthy luxury of sleeping long and waking up slowly, as plants do, no doubt many of the nervous diseases that are attributed to stock gambling, tobacco, and unrequited love are due to want of sufficient sleep, from childhood up. [Charles Duoley Warner.

The Cry for Help from Persia.

[From the Jewish Messenger.]

Is our benevolence a myth, or was it so fully engrossed by Chicago suffering that it cannot possibly respond to calls in other directions? Famine and disease have ravaged Persia for six months past, and telegrams received this week tell the horrible truth that their fury is not yet spent, that thousands are still suffering and dying from want and woe. England is doing nobly—and Germany is rapidly rivaling her in deeds of charity. Shall America be indifferent to the cry for help? Jews and Christians are alike suffering—Jews and Christians should manfully join hands in our land of plenty and send speedy relief to their brethren in Persia. Where are our liberal merchants and bankers, our generous and eloquent clergymen? Here is a sacred field for all to work in—charity unrestricted. The few amounts received at our office are thankfully acknowledged, and the donors deserve every credit for responding so speedily to the appeal renewed by us in our last number; but it is a combined movement that we seek and that is absolutely necessary. This result we again earnestly call upon our brethren of the Press, of every shade of religious or political opinion, to aid in accomplishing.

Be Economical.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage; and drop by drop the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.—[Coal and Iron Record.

The Telegraph as an Errand Boy.

A company has been formed in New York, which proposes to establish offices at convenient places in various parts of that city and Brooklyn, whence messengers can be sent, on demand, to any house within the respective districts. These offices are to be connected by telegraphic wires with the houses of such persons as pay a certain amount monthly ($2,50) for the benefits offered by the company. The occupant of a house, by touching a key, will simply give notice at the office that a messenger is wanted. It will be the duty of the messengers to go on any errands required of them, to any part of the city, the persons employing them to pay the company fifteen cents for every half hour of service.

Dentistry by Machinery.

An ingenious Yankee has invented an excavator for the use of dentists. It is a machine for drilling those dreadful holes in the teeth which are usually prepared with so much toil for the operator and so much torment for the operated upon. It is capable of about 2,000 revolutions a minute and consequently will bore into a person's molars and clear out a cavity in a very short space of time. Whether the sensation produced is calculated to contribute to one's happiness or not we are not informed, but it is a great point to get rid of the everlasting gouging and scraping of the dentist.

AFRAID.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

After singing, silence; after roses, thorns;
All the blackest midnights built o'er golden morns;
After flowering, fading; bitter after sweet;
Yellow, withered stubble, after waving wheat.

After green, the dropping of the shriveled leaf,
Like the sudden lopping of some dear belief;
After gurgling waters, dry, unsightly beds;
After exultation, lowly-hanging heads.

So I shrink and shiver at your proffered kiss,
Knowing pain must follow on the heel of bliss:
Knowing loss must find me sleeping on your breast;
Leave me while you love me—this is surely best!

—Like a blushless flower left upon its stem,
Sweetening the thickness of the forest's hem;
Like a hidden fountain; never touched of lips;
Like an unknown ocean, never sailed by ships—

Thus I shall be fairer to your untried thought,
Than if all my living into yours were wrought.
Hearts' dreams are the sweetest in a lonely nest:
Leave me while you love me—this is surely best!

—*Appleton's Journal.*

EUGENIE'S FANS AND JEWELS.

A Misstatement Corrected—Correct List of the Jewels—Descriptions of the Fans, &c., &c.

[From the World's Correspondent.]

LONDON, February 10.—Great annoyance has been inflicted upon the amiable Empress Eugenie in consequence of statements made by certain tradesmen on the Continent, and also, I believe, in the United States, to the effect that they had in their possession some of her jewels, and other articles which she had disposed of to them, and which were now for sale. I am authorized and, indeed, requested to say that all these statements are wholly false; and that Mr. Harry Emanuel, the famous jeweller of Bond street, London, is the only person to whom her Imperial Majesty has sold or entrusted any of her jewels or other articles for sale. In the interest of every one concerned, and of those who may be concerned as possible purchasers of these articles, it is well that the truth should be made known; and it will greatly gratify the Empress who is widely admired and esteemed in the United States, if The World will once for all set the matter at rest by the publication of this statement.

Invited to a private view of the wonderful array of imperial fans which the Empress has lately placed in the hands of Mr. Emanuel, as well as of the jewels which she consigned to his care some time ago (and which have already been described in your columns), I went the other morning to Bond street. Before I looked at the fans, however, Mr. Emanuel showed to me some additional jewels just received from Chiselhurst. It had been stated in some of the London papers that the value of the whole collection was £40, 000. This was an absurd undervaluation, for a single suite of emeralds and diamonds which Mr. Emanuel now showed me was worth £25, 000, and necklace of enormous diamonds, a gift of the City of Paris to the Empress, with a pair of earrings of equal magnificence, is valued at £100,000. I could rave about these wonderful jewels all day long, but instead of raving I quietly give you the following bald list of the more important pieces in the collection:

Bracelet—Large fine ruby in centre and large brilliant on each side.

Watch and Chatelaine—The back jewelled in diamonds and colored precious stones; a remarkable piece of setting.

Ear tops—A pair of large single brilliants.

Bracelet—The centre a very large sapphire of remarkable quality and color, surrounded with large brilliants; the band of large diamonds.

Brooch—Of diamonds made to represent the flower of an orchid, with long pendant leaves and drops.

Anchors—A pair comprised of large diamonds worn by the Empress Eugenie during her visit to Cherbourg.

Necklace—Of large sapphires and diamonds of rare quality.

Aigrette—Of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, of Oriental design.

Head Ornament—Diamond rose leaves; the centre a full-size rose with buds. Purchased at the London Exhibition 1862.

Head Ornament—Diamonds and wheat ears, with centre of corn flowers and grass.

Head Ornament—Diamond olive wreath, with black beads at intervals. Made for the Empress after the peace with Austria, 1859.

Cross—Of emeralds, and pearl necklace, the emeralds of the finest color and purity; the pearls all matching each other in size, shape, and tint. This ornament is represented in the state portraits of the Empress.

Necklace—Of large black pearls, with black pearl and diamond snap, a rare collection gathered together with difficulty.

Pendants—Three pendants of large diamonds and pearls in fringes, often worn by the Empress in combination with the crown jewels of France.

Suite of large emeralds, and diamonds, comprising a Grecian bandeau, a necklace, collar of fourteen large brooches, with cabochon emerald drops, and three pendants; a pair of large cabochon emerald ear-drops, with diamond tops, value £25,-000.

A necklace of enormous diamonds (the gift of the City of Paris) with a large star and a pair of ear-rings or equal magnificence: value, £100,000.

Many of the above were presents from different sovereigns.

[From the London Daily News.]

THE IMPERIAL FANS.

have something of historic in addition to their intrinsic and artistic work. Thus they include the fan which was presented by the Emperer in the "Corbeille de Mariage," the mounting charmingly decorated by Camille Roqueplan with paintings on vellum of Spanish figure pieces in the style of the sixteenth century. It is dated January 30, 1835, and the stick is very elaborately set in pearl and bears the imperial crown, supported by Cupids, with initials E. N. in gold. It is by no means, however, the most beautiful or costly fan in the collection. There is an exquisite old French fan, of which the mount is gracefully painted after Watteau, and which is said to have belonged to Marie Antoinette, which is valued at a very high price, and a charming Louis Quinze fan painted with shepherds and shepherdesses, and of very fine shape and workmanship. A Louis Seize fan, painted very finely with "La Fontaine d'Amour," remarkable for the richness of the guards, nearly covered with enamel and diamond ornaments, the stick of elaborately pierced ivory, inlaid with groups in silver and gold. An intique pierced ivory fan, imitative of lace work, and decorated with a Dutch landscape, has a stick of gold encrusted with enamel, pearls, and rubies, bouquets of diamonds wrought on, and the imperial eagle in the diamonds. Of the two lace fans, one will win every lady's heart by the masterpiece of Brussels work with which it is mounted. Louis Seize fan, decorated with medallions of that King and Marie Antoinette, is a very exquisite and characteristic piece of workmanship. But few of the antique fans compare for delicacy of painting with the modern work of Roquepian and Voillemot. The Chinese and Japanese fans easily bear the palm for minuteness and intricacy of workmanship in the carving, and it would be difficult to find in any collection finer specimens of elaborate work than in the first six fans of the collection. Most of them were executed by native artists expressly for the Empress, and bear the imperial crown and cypher carved upon the panels of the sticks. They are in ivory, in lac, and in sandal wood, and a Japanese fan is intricately worked in silver gilt, ornamented with enamel. The mounts are covered with figures of which the heads are painted on ivory, or with flowers on a colored ground. Some of them are souvenirs of the Franco-British expedition to China. The South Kensington London Exhibition of Fans at which several of these fans were shown, gave an impulse to the revival of the taste for costly and highly-decorated fans, and showed that in the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Lady Wyatt, Lady Lindsay, the Countess of Dudley, and other great ladies, we have in this country collectors who rival Dr. Piogey, the Countess Duchatel, Madame de Chambruer, Madame Charles Heine, and even the Empress herself. The exhibitions and compositions founded and encouraged by the Queen for fan-painting, at South Kensington, have done much to increase the vogue of these delicate works of art, and the present collection will add to their popularity. Into the region of "ombrelles" we cannot trust ourselves to wander, though they be the parasols of an Empress which beckon. We can do no more than say that by the fans lie furled in mournful beauty an array of lace and silken "ombrelles," which require for their description an eloquence and enthusiasm which we cannot muster. One tipped with an imperial crown in purple enamel, seamed with diamonds, and mounted on an antique, chased and enameled gold stick of the last century (evidently once the handle of a riding whip, and in the possession of some fair Diana of the regal chase), tells its own tale. This was the feminine "sceptre of the world" even more than the fan—which a poet has so called—and it is mounted at the end with a golden geographical globe grasped by the hand of its fair possessor, and on that globe is engraved one only named country—France—and this toy, too, with all its wayward splendor and its tender boast, is now for sale with the rest.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A Voice from Chiselhurst—The Imperial Exile Addresses an Old Friend.

The following letter from Napoleon III. to Baron Belloguet has appeared in a Prague newspaper:—

MY DEAR BARON—I thank you for the sincere expression of sympathy you have been pleased to send me at New Year's and the wishes you express for the future of my family, which may undoubtedly count you among its oldest and most affectionate friends.

I share, in the fullest degree, your opinion upon the lamentable disasters which have, in so short a time, visited France. I cannot, however, quite agree with you concerning the absolute fitness of the imperial constitution at all times and under all circumstances. I judge things from a point of view different from yours, and, excuse me if I say so, my old friend, a little more practical. The best constitution is that which does not separate the gradual development of civilization and liberal institutions from the real security of a people. I believe that the French people, in the rather narrow circle of the imperial constitution, could resist the current of European reaction, which, since the beginning of the present century, has ever regarded her with a more suspicious eye, and could contribute to the liberal consolidation of Europe. There have not been wanting intelligent statesmen who have understood the necessity of proceeding in that path. Italy, patient and calm, would have seconded me in my work, and I would have cherished for her an eternal gratitude. If events have not corresponded to my desires, we should accuse the levity and impatience, and, to a certain extent a want of courage in the men who laid the great liberty party. The other factions, believe me, my dear Baron, are very active, but powerless. That is why I am not, as you are, of the opinion that the empire has committed an error in sometimes imposing a curb upon a people who are, as you remark, divided, restless and vain.

A statesman worthy of the name should take into account all the elements of a situation, and satisfy not only the requirements of the moment, but even the legitimate aspirations of the age.

NAPOLEON.

CHISELHURST, Jan. 10, 1872.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much time and money are expended. There are so many things which are so painful to hear, many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds at will. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ears, and I here no more. If in my quiet voyage of life I am caught in one of these domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut up my ears, as a sailor would furl his sail, and making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks mights do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door. Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portucullis of my ear, and he cannot get in any further. Some people feel so very anxious to hear everything that will vex and annoy them, they set about searching and finding it out. If all the petty things said of one by the heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my head a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of spiteful people. If you would be happy, when among good men, open your ears; when among bad shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have slammed the door; what a begger says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress. I have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorible conversation.—Exchange.

Illness of Rev. Dr. Coskery.

Rev. Dr. Coskery, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, whose illness was announced some days ago, grew rapidly worse yesterday, and last evening was lying in a precarious condition. The disease from which Dr. Coskery is suffering is pneumonia, and but little hope is now entertained of his recovery.—Baltimore Sun.

THE SAILOR BOY AND HIS MOTHER.

Hark to the thunder!
List to the rain!
See the fierce lightning
Flashing again!

See at your window,
Gleaming afar,
Shines a pale taper,
Like a lone star!

There a lone mother,
Bending the knee,
Prays for her darling,
Far, far at sea.

O God, in Heaven,
Here Thou her prayer;
Still Thou the tempest,
Calm her despair!

Out on the waters,
Where the winds roar,
Tossed by the billows,
Miles from the shore;

In his rude hammock,
Rocked by the deep,
Lies a young sailor
Buried in sleep.

Sweetly he's smiling,
Dreaming of home,
Far in green England
Over the foam.

She who is praying
Stands by him now.—
Parting his tresses,
Kissing his brow.

God send him safely
To her again!
God grant her watching
Be not in vain!

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

SPRING BONNETS.

Straw bonnets will again be the fashion for spring and summer. The importations are Leghorn, split straws, natural chip braid sewed into shape, Italian chip that comes in circular sheets, and satin braids. Of these the light soft English split straw promises to be the most popular. There are also colored straws of two shades of brown, bluish-grays, black, and a white straw, called brilliant, is dotted with black soutache. Shapes are very little changed, and are still combinations of the gypsy high Marie Antoinette bonnet. Crowns are large and high; front pieces are narrow, and worn oftener without coronets than with them, and occasionally the Marie Stuart point on the forehead is seen. Capes or curtain bands are added to many crowns. Some beautiful French bonnets are made up of bits of straw and bands with shirred puffs and tan pleatings of faille.

FLAME-TINTED ROSES.

Mammoth tinted roses and large bursting buds are the new flowers. In these the French commemorate their misfortunes in a characteristic way, by putting sticks of flame-color and of charred black on every petal, and calling this new tinting Paris-on-fire; again, scarcely a green leaf is found among the roses; the foliage is all in autumn colors, over which is an ashen gray hue, and this is christened Paris-in-ashes. Pale tea roses with streaks of flame and black are effectively used on straw bonnets with black trimmings; salmon flowers have smoky gray shading, and pink roses are striped with charcoal black.

STYLE OF TRIMMING.

Trimmings are still arranged around the crown of the bonnet, to make it look high, while the front is frequently left bare. Erect puffs of bias faille laid in tiny pleats surround some crowns, and short steamers of ribbon hang behind; others have two ruches of faille, bias, an inch wide, gathered in a cord in the middle, and showing a lining of contrasting color; again, there are bunches of fan pleatings, or half rosettes of faille ribbon, standing against the crown. Milliners' folds, cords, and piping soften the hard outlines of straw fronts, and clusters of ribbon loops are much used for trimming. Rosettes, it is said, will supersede bows for ornaments. Strings are usually of ribbon about two inches wide, to be tied under the chin, but lace strings are too becoming and pleasant for summer wear to be really relinquished.

NEW VEILS.

The novelty for veils to protect the complexion in March weather is dotted Donna Maria gauze, a fabric thicker than grenadine, and ornamented with polka dots. Gray veils are the favorite at present, and are most largely imported. Next there is brown, then blue, and lastly green.

ROUND HATS.

Bonnets will probably be worn more this season than last, but experience proves that round hats are the favorite head covering in the summer, especially for out of town use. New straw hats have high bell shaped crowns, the sides sloping in concave fashion. Brims are narrow and both rolling and drooping brims are shown. Some roll quite high on the sides, while others droop in front and roll behind, and again these are reversed, the back drooping on the chignon, while the front is upturned like a turban. These are beautifully trimmed with fresh green and black faille, or else pale blue and black, disposed in pleatings, and bands of four overlapping folds laid in loops, and with tasseled ends.

SPRING SUITS FROM PARIS.

French costumes begin to arrive, and show something of novelty in small details, though the principal features still remain the basque with overskirt, or else a polsnaise with single skirt. The wraps are capes of various styles, called MacFarlands, or else Havelocks; and pretty fichus are added to house dresses and polonaises. Many French basques have vests of a different color, with the neck of the dress turned back en revers, the back is invariably a postillion, and many have trimmings arranged to give the Watteau effect, but sewed flat to the garment.

Stylish over-skirts are given a new and graceful effect by being draped very far back instead of on the side. The gathers of the drapery begin at the bottom of the skirt, and stop a fingerlength below the waist, where they are ornamented by bows and loop ends in the fashion of the Marguerite polonaise. This leaves the apron very smooth, instead of being wrinkled as it is now worn. The three front widths are sometimes separate from the back. In this case the fullness of the front side gores is laid in pleats up the seams; tapes are attached to these and tied behind the person. The back widths then hang straight from the belt and conceal the tapes.

NEW POLONAISES

are called Franklin coats, and have the long Continental and square pockets of Revolutionary times. Others have round capes, or else fichus lapped on the bosom. The fullness at the back of the skin is gathered to the waist in a large treble box-pleat. Many striped polonaises are worn over skirts of solid color. Later in the season grenadine polonaises will be imported in stripes of solid color alternating with gay chintz stripes in Dolly Varden fashion. These will be worn with black or other colored silk skirts.

Narrow Escape of a Wild Beast Trainer.

Herr Darius the beast trainer, attached to Forepaugh's Menagerie, now in winter head-quarters, at Twenty-second and Nassau streets, made a narrow escape on Wednesday. He entered the cage in which the lions and tigers are confined, and discovering that the animals were not in a humor to undergo the usual training, quickly drew a partition whiah separated him from all the beasts but a young tiger. The keeper's back was at that time towards the animal, and it made a spring and fastened upon him. He called for for help, but the persons about the place were too much terrified to render any assistance. Mr. Forepaugh at that critical moment entered, and by catching hold of the animal's legs, drew its attention from the trainer, and he escaped, having received only a few bad scratches. In the excitement created among the animals by this scene, the horned horse attacked the zebra, valued at $3000, and gored it in such a manner that it died soon after. [Phila. Ledger.

VARIETIES.

"ASSAILS with intent to become insane," is the way they put it now in announcing homicidal attacks.

A ST. LOUIS firm is "H. C. Cole, Sons and Daughter."

A SOUTHERN newspaper says the South has twice as many newspapers as she will support.

AT Fairfield, Connecticut, carriages are made entirely of India-rubber, excepting the axles and tires.

OVER eight thousand singers have offered their services for the choruses of the Boston Jubilee this summer.

A SOCIETY for the prevention of cruelty to children, in the shape of exposure from the bare arms, shoulders and legs which the vanity of mothers delights in, is soon to be established in Boston.

AT the St. John's Catholic Church, Paterson, N. J., last Sunday evening, the entire congregation of 2000 persons took the temperance pledge.

A SIMPLE mode of avoiding the spread of small-pox has been discovered in Alabama. They let the patient die safely by himself; hire a negro to bury him; and shoot the negro as soon as the interment is finished.

AT a Methodist levee in Lancaster, New Hampshire, the other day, there was an old folks' choir in which one of the singers wore a silk dress two hundred years old, made from four yards of silk.

HOME Rule!—Mamma to Naughty boy) —You should always behave the same, whether you are in company or not. Naughty Boy—Well, ma, why don't you behave the same as you do to company, and press us to have another tart.—[Judy.

TWENTY-SIX inches of ice the thickest ever cut on the Illinois river, was encountered on Sunday, at La Salle, in cutting a channel at the pier head for the protection of ice barges against gorges in an anticipated flood. Apprehensions of a disastrous flood are felt all along the river.

IT is reported that ex-Prince Imperial of France will visit the United States next summer, and perhaps be accompanied by Prince Napoleon. He is now sixteen years of age, and is said to speak five languages fluently. The Empress Eugenie is writing up her tour through Spain, which will be edited by Theodore Gautier.

IT is stated that the representative of Japan in the United States desires to send fifteen American ladies to his country to teach the English language and ordinary branches of education. Nearly four hundred applications, mainly from ladies employed in the departments, having already been received. The pay is $1, 500 per annum in gold for three years, and expense to Japan and return.

A SENSIBLE shoemaker, who made a princely fortune by the sale of an extensively advertised shoe string of his own invention, wrote this stanza, which now adorns his crest:

If you are wise and wish to rise,
Then pitch right in and advertise.
If you are not, then sit down, and,
And let your business go to pot.

A MAGNIFICENT piano is shortly to be sold at auction at Metz which possesses a history. This instrument was manufactured for the Prince Imperial of France by the piano manufacturers of that country, and during the war it fell into the hands of the Prussians. It is thought that Emperor William would have restored it to its youthful owner; but, more business-like, it seems that he has determined to put it up at auction for what it will fetch.

A BOSTON paper says: We heard a story yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln, recently visited a public seance of a well-known medium. She was not accompanied by any one, it is stated, was closely vailed, as if to avoid possible recognition, but the spirit of Lincoln came and made demonstrations that disclosed her presence to all who were there assembled.

BOSWELL once asked Johnson if there were no possible circumstances under which suicide would be justifiable. "No," was the reply. "Well," said Boswell, "suppose a man has been guilty of fraud, that he was certain would be found out?" "Why, then," says Johnson, "in that case let him go to some country where he is not known, and not to the devil, where he is known."

ONE of the first jurors whose name was called at the old Bailey, in London, the other morning, expressed a hope that their Lordships would excuse him. "On what ground?" asked Mr. Commissioner Kerr. The applicant replied, "Because I am a clown in the pantomime at Convent Garden. I have to perform in day representations of the pantomime, and the penalty on me for non-appearance on any occasion of a performance is $100. Here is my bond for your Lordships to see its conditions." Mr. Commissioner Kerr—"You stand excused."

IN Texas lively competition seems to be going on in the production of weighty infants. Waco county first put in a claim for the championship, because it could show a baby eight months old that weighed thirty pounds; whereupon Montgomery county came forward with a promising fellow, only six months old, who weighed thirty-five pounds. "Pooh!" says Robertson county, "those babies are well enough, but Mrs. Poole, of this place, has a baby that weighs thirty-nine pounds at six months old."

A LONDON Vicar proposes an itinerating church to catch the neglected masses. A large furniture van, with a belfry and seats and other fittings, holding thirty or forty persons, is to pass from street to street, gathering a congregation and holding worship in one place, outrunners preceding it to invite attendance, and then pass on to repeat the same in another locality; and so from hour to hour, filled and emptied, reaching a great number who will not come to chapels nor to Bible rooms.

AN interpreter is badly needed at the Geneva Conference. Count Selopis can't speak English; Charles Francis Adams can't speak Dutch; Baron Itabuba is ignorant of Irish; Caleb Cushing's Choctaw is simply horrible; M. Staemfli knows nothing of Greek, and Cockburn's Portuguese is said to be worse than even George Francis Train's French. No wonder the British Government mistrusts these men. They're not to be trusted, and we see no way out of this polyglot dilemma short of sending over Count Johannes, if the Superior Court of New York can spare him.

AN invention is announced by a Northampton, Mass., man, which, in the opinion of those who have observed its workings, will meet the long-desired desideratum of a steam canal-boat. He had constructed a small model of his boat, about twenty inches long, and furnished with apparatus complete, which, under a motive power of six or eight pounds of steam, performed most admirably at a recent trial, not only throwing no wave to the shore, but scarcely rippling the water. It is proposed to put upon the Erie canal this summer a canal-boat constructed upon this model, and if it should succeed in meeting expectations, the inventor will probably receive the reward of $100,000 offered by the New York Legislature for a steam canal-boat of this description.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

THAT fortunate victim of rebel prisons, HARRY WHITE, has discovered that he is not opposed to an amendment to the libel law, and we desire to do him the justice to say that we don't believe it cost "one red." The Press convinced him.

GEN. DIX in his speech at a Reform meeting in New York a few days since stabbed GRANT and his military Ring, with the following "pointed" remark:

They may rest assured that, if this system of plunder is not now effectually overthrown, the time will soon come when they will have nothing in prospect but the forlorn hope of the companions of ULYSSES—that they may be the last to be devoured.

IT is not at all surprising to find the *Gazette* endorsing Senator DELEMATER for violating his plighted faith with a dying brother Senator. Nothing better could have been expected from an "organ" that declared "the EVANS defalcation no defalcation at all," and one that is always ready to defend GRANT'S thieves and other rascals so long as it can get the Government pap.

THE committee of ladies of this city, raised for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, has disbanded, the sum appropriated to their use having been exhausted and their work finished up. The amount of clothing made up and distributed under the supervision of these ladies was very great, and most appropriately and opportunely applied to the sufferers, especially women and children. To any one authorized to demand it their accounts are ready for supervision.

OUR cotemporary, the *Evening Chronicle* is an interesting study at times, so far as GRANT is concerned. It reflects more opinions concerning the merits of that functionary, than the chameleon exhibits hues on a favorable day. An evening or two since it painted him in the light of the only great and good man now living; praising as virtues, the very traits which a week or so ago it depicted as something verging on vice. With regard to one of his characteristics the *Chronicle* says "he is not anecdotical like Mr. LINCOLN." Whether this is a misfortune or a blessing we are not informed. But there is no necessity of GRANT adding to the general fund of jokes, by telling any. As President of the United States, he is a standing joke upon all ideas of statesmanship.

ACCORDING to his recent interview with the N. Y. *Independent*, Mr. SUMNER has gone beyond the *Tribune* in consistency as well as in firmness by declaring that no considerations of party fealty or adherence to regular nominations will induce him, under any circumstances, to support the President as the next candidate of the party. He is satisfied, he says, that he is dishonest; and he cannot, therefore, and shall not support him. He considers him wholly unfit, for other reasons, to be President of the United States; as lacking the necessary capacity and being ignorant of the details of government, without a disposition to inform himself; as being venal, ambitious and vulgar in his habits, and as possessing a cunning which is low and dogged; as having a perverse will which is never controlled by reason, and as being, when he should be most gentlemanly, most obstinate and unmanly. Finally, Mr. SUMNER says, he cannot honorably support a party that will sustain such a man.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

It has perhaps been a question with a great many people how the Radicals manage to keep up so large a majority in the United States Senate. But gradually the reasons therefore are beginning to leak out. The cases of Senators POMEROY and CALDWELL are in point. It has been proven before the Legislature of Kansas, which is composed largely of Republicans, that they both hold seats in the United States Senate by means of bribery and corruption.

Especially is this the case with Senator CALDWELL who bribed the Legislature which elected him so openly, that the only wonder is that the facts have so long escaped public attention. The office of Senator in Kansas, seems to have been made a matter of merchandise, and was sold to the highest bidder. Now will the United States Senate allow him to hold a seat in that body since it is proven that he bought it in the most corrupt manner?

We hardly think that his Radical associates will turn him out, for if they should undertake to weed out all the Radical Senators who obtained their seats by such means, the present arrogant majority would soon dwindle into an abject minority. We submit to an intelligent people whether men who buy their way into the National Legislature are fit to make laws for the government of others?

It cost Senator CALDWELL $60,000 to secure his election. His salary for six years would only amount to half that sum. Of course, he will make up for the sums that he expended, and will take bribes as freely as he gave them—first corrupting others, and then growing rich himself by corruption. Shall such men and such a party be continued in power?

THE READING CONVENTION.

Just why the State Central Committee should have selected the city of Reading as the place for holding the 30th of May Convention, is hard to understand. It possesses no kind of advantages whatever, that would induce its selection as the place for the assembling of a large Convention, which will draw several thousand people together, from all parts of the State.

The hall of the Court House—which we believe is the largest hall in the place—is not large enough to accommodate half the people who will be in attendance upon the Convention. But if this was the only reason why the Convention should not have been called at Reading, it might be passed over, but there are still graver ones. How are the people who attend the Convention to be accommodated for the two or three days that they must necessarily stay. The delegations from two or three of the larger counties will monopolize all the hotel accommodations of the town. What the rest of the delegates and attendants upon the Convention are to do, we leave to conjecture.

We have no doubt but that the people of Reading are hospitable and will do all they can to make those who attend the Convention comfortable but nevertheless, there will be a great deal of inconvenience felt on all sides and by all parties.

The Convention should have been called to meet either in Harrisburg or Philadelphia. Both these cities are easy of access from all parts of the State, they have suitable halls, capable of accommodating delegates and spectators alike, while there would be no trouble whatever in the matter of hotel accommodations—two very important things to be taken into consideration in holding large Convention.

If this Convention is held at Reading the attendance will be limited, as compared with the attendance which might reasonably be expected at the other places we have named. Even were the forthcoming Convention only an ordinary affair, it would not be advisable to hold it in Reading. But instead of being an ordinary Convention, it will be one of the most important ones which has been held in the State of Pennsylvania for many years.

A Governor and other State officers are to be put in nomination; delegates to the National Convention are to be chosen, and various other things done, all of which combined, will make it a political assemblage of extraordinary importance. The attendance of the masses upon such a Convention will add to the force of its deliberations. But few beside the delegates can be expected to attend a Convention if it is held at a place where every one knows in advance, accommodations of all kinds are scarce. We do not say this to carp at the city of Reading, but because its capacity for entertaining people is limited.

But it is not too late to remedy this matter yet. It is in the hands of the Committee. Let it revoke the call so far as it relates to the place of meeting and call the convention either at Harrisburg or Philadelphia, where there are ample accommodations of all kinds. We are satisfied that nine-tenths of the Democratic newspapers in the State will second our suggestion as to the change of place for the meeting of the Convention.

INDIVIDIOUS COMPARISONS.

A highly puritanical journal of Boston has been instituting a comparison between ex-President JAMES BUCHANAN and THADDEUS STEVENS and says among other things that, "Both were unmarried, both headed their political parties, and were generally pitted against each other in all cases. But in most things they were unlike. BUCHANAN was aristocratic, selfish, and miserly. STEVENS was plainly republican, homely in his style of life, open-handed, and gave away all he earned to everybody who wanted—churches, theaters, friends and foes. BUCHANAN was exacting in his fees, very saving, and died worth $300,000, the larger part of which was in cash securities. STEVENS was always embarrassed, laid up nothing, and what his estate will bring is yet unknown. His house has been sold, and his books and furniture will soon be put under the hammer." We do not care to dig up the bones of these gentlemen, or institute invidious comparisons between their merits or demerits, but since our Boston cotemporary has chosen to enter upon the discussion to the prejudice of truth as relates to both of the deceased gentlemen, it may not be amiss to correct some of its misstatements, made through malice, it is quite evident, rather than through ignorance of the facts.

Mr. BUCHANAN possessed none of the characteristics ascribed to him by his Bostonian maligner. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a christian, neither ostentatious in his charity, pedantic in his erudition, nor canting nor hypocritical in his religion. He shone even brighter in the private than in the public walks of life, and in both his life is a shining example for the public men of the present day. In every walk of life he maintained not only his self-respect, but the respect of his fellow-men.

Whether he was worth $300,000 at the time of his death we do not know, but if so, he honestly earned every cent of it, as well he might with his rare professional abilities. If he was prudent and saved a fair proportion of his revenues, he certainly committed no crime against society and public morals. Certain it is that he never stole a dollar of it from the Treasury; and he did not grow suddenly rich like the mushroom Radical politicians of to-day, who go into office poorer than JOB'S turkey, upon a salary of two or three thousand dollars, and retire at the end of a few years worth two or three millions.

If, during his long life, with all his great faculties, with his prudence, temperance and discerning charity, Mr. BUCHANAN earned and saved $300,000 it is to his credit, and is an incentive to the rising generation to be prudent and honest and persevering.

Unlike Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BUCHANAN did not indulge in riotous and licentious living; he did not cohabit with negro wenches and sully his name and fame by a career that no christian, nor a man who recognizes even the ordinary principles of morality and decency could sanction. He walked upon a higher plane than Mr. STEVENS could aspire to. One was the representative of true and genuine nobility, the other aimed only to head the substra of society—the one was a nobleman who believed in the highest types of the human race; who made statesmanship an exalted study, and imbued everything he touched with his genius; the other a clown, whose ideas of human excellence were dwarfed, who followed politics as a trade and who well-nigh made everything revolting that he advocated. As between the two men, let the unprejudiced historian judge.

But Mr. STEVENS did not die poor. His wealth perhaps exceeded that of Mr. BUCHANAN. There was a hundred thousand dollars in Pacific Rail Road bonds in his name which were never inventoried among the assets of his estate. How he came by them we leave the public to conjecture. Monopolies know how to secure votes in Congress. But in addition to these his estate was enormous, and was generally accumulated by practices that Mr. BUCHANAN would have scorned to consider for a moment.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCIER.

From time to time, in the columns of THE POST, we have taken occasion to point out the mal-administration of the National Finances, and the inconsistencies of Mr. BOUTWELL, while trying to bolster up the general Administration of President GRANT. The affairs of the whole nation, as much as any ordinary business concern—depend, for prosperity, upon a correct administration of all its financial affairs in general and in detail. The public welfare is more in danger from reckless mismanagement, fraud and peculation, than from any other single cause, for other evils mounting upon these stepping stones, finally accomplish the overthrow of the citadel itself.

So gross have become the misapplications of money on the part of those Federal officials having custody of the public treasure, that the times absolutely demand a fearless exposition of the corruptions of the Treasury Department. We shall deal only in official figures in what we have to say in this article, and in presenting them to the public, we propose to show that the enormous sum of $350,000,000 have been stolen, are missing or somewhere unaccounted for, since 1861. This whole enormous amount of money, which should be in the Treasury, but is not, having accumulated during the ten years of Radical misrule. In the first place, the following statement shows on its face a disgraceful fraud, attempted upon a confiding people by no less a person than GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, the Secretary of the Treasury, himself.

Mr. BOUTWELL has long been in the habit of influencing elections, by publishing official falsehoods with reference to the public debt and the condition of the Treasury. A week ago he issued his usual circular to be used as a campaign document in Connecticut and New Hampshire. In this specious circular, which is entitled "Reduction of the National Debt of the United States," the Secretary covers himself and GRANT'S administration with fulsome praises for the speedy and uninterrupted reduction of the Federal indebtedness. In the body of the circular is a table which is declared to contain "a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and the Treasurer's returns of the Department." After this pretentious announcement the reader would suppose that the figures, stated by the Secretary, to have been derived and copied from the official records of his Department, would speak the truth. The more amazed will he be when he finds that Secretary BOUTWELL has intentionally, deliberately, and with the view of making a few votes, told an untruth over his official signature. And yet it is so, and the proof of it comes from Mr. BOUTWELL himself!

In this partisan circular, Mr. BOUTWELL states the public debt of the United States on the first day of July 1871, as amounting to $2,292,030,834, boastfully claiming a reduction of the public debt during the two years since July 1, 1869, of not less than $364,573,121. But compare this statement, made by Secretary BOUTWELL for political effect, with his last report to Congress, in which the debt of the United States on the 1st of July, 1871, is given also officially, and as copied from the same official records in his department at $2,353,211,332 or $61,180,498 more than in his political circular. Those official records must certainly show the public debt for July 1, 1871, at the same figure in February, 1872, the date of the circular, as they did in December, 1871, the date of his report to Congress, and there is no other explanation possible than that BOUTWELL deliberately lied in February for political effect. But this is not all the proof. Below are given a few of the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury in his reports of the public debt at various dates, in which he is either guilty of gross deception or proves himself wholly ignorant of affairs in his own department:

	Debt July 1, 1869.	Debt July 1, 1870
Rep. Boutwell in 1870,	$2,498,699,935	$2,397,258,599
Rep. Boutwell in 1871,	$2,586,482,213	$2,353,211,332

Between those two statements there is a discrepancy of at least $68, 151, 742, and between those of the debt of 1870, of $34, 147, 267. If the book keeper in any ordinary mercantile establishment were to make an error in as many dollars as Secretary BOUTWELL does in millions, he could not hold his place for a single day.

But there is still more astounding evidence of the glaring mismanagement of the Treasury under the rule of the Radical party, to be presented. It may be found in the report of the Register of the Treasury. For those who are not conversant with the interior workings of the Treasury Department, it must be stated that the bureau of the Register is the most important in the Treasury Department. The whole working of that huge financial department of the Government is found to be correctly pictured on the books of the Register. While the books of the Treasurer proper show only the receipts and disposal of the ready funds of the Government, the Register's books not only duplicate these evidences, but not a dollar of indebtedness is legally incurred but what must appear on the records of the Register of the Treasury. This officer is a subordinate of the Secretary, and makes his reports every month, and oftener when required by his superior. It is not a mere presumption raised by circumstances, but must be taken for granted, that the Secretary knows how the public finances appear on the books of the Register; in fact, the Secretary's own reports to Congress are primarily based upon these books as well as upon the books of the Treasurer; and if there is any discrepancy between the figures given by each, it must result from an intention to deceive. And a more lenient conclusion is inadmissible from the fact, evidently relied on by the Secretary, that the general public will content itself with the Secretary's own report, and not take the trouble of rummaging through the endless and tedious tables of figures in the minor reports of his subordinates.

Now, in behalf of the truth, and for the purpose of getting at the bottom of the whole treasury administration—and for the purpose of convicting Secretary BOUTWELL of a low species of falsehood in the utterance and publication of his electioneering circular, we quote from his report to Congress in December, 1870, and also the report of Register ALLISON, and compare the figures as to the public debt, given by each, as outstanding on the first day of July of the ten years from 1861 to 1871, and the following enormous discrepancies were found, sufficient in magnitude to startle the American people. Here is the tabulated statement extracted from the two reports:

Year	Boutwell	Allison.	Discrep'y.
1861	$ 90,580,873	90,867,828	286,955
1862	524,176,412	514,211,371	9,965,041
1863	1,119,772,138	1,098,703,181	20,978,957
1864	1,815,784,370	1,744,690,489	75,093,881
1865	2,680,647,869	2,682,593,020	1,945,151
1866	2,773,236,173	2,783,425,879	10,189,706
1867	2,678,126,103	2,692,199,215	14,073,112
1868	2,611,687,815	2,636,320,964	24,633,113
1869	2,588,452,213	2,499,062,488	89,449,738
1870	2,480,672,427	2,386,348,599	94,313,828
1871	2,353,211,332	2,353,211,332	None
Total discrepancy for ten years			$350,929,483

—a sufficient amount to swallow up four-fifths of the amount by which it is claimed the public debt was reduced since 1866. That there is no discrepency shown in these reports for the last year may be taken as proof positive of the guilty knowledge of the Secretary of former irregularities. In view of the approaching Presidential election in 1872, when GRANT'S administration is to be tried before the bar of public opinion, it was shrewdly arranged by the Secretary, as dictated by political necessity, that the figures from his department should present a clear and even record, and that his own should tally with those of his subordinates. But when the report was made in December, 1870, no such urgent political necessity existed: nor was there such care taken to suppress the actual condition of the Treasury, as it appeared on the records of its own officers.

In another respect these enormous discrepancies, from 1861 to 1871, prove an important fact which has not hitherto been brought to the attention of the people. In the first place they show—in case the three hundred and fifty millions have not been stolen outright—that the system of book-keeing in the Treasury is abominable on account of carelessness and irregularity. Any insurance company in this state presenting such discordant statements from the books of its cashier and book-keeper would, as it should, be at once stopped from transacting business and placed in liquidation to have its business wound up. But this is a too favorable construction. The checks and balances of the system of book-keeping adopted for the Treasury by Robert J. WALKER, as Secretary of the Treasury in 1846, are complex, it is true, but exceedingly effective in preventing errors, especially to such a fabulous extent. The figures of the Register may, therefore, be taken as correct, and what do they show? That in 1869, for example, the Secretary had outstanding certificates of indebtedness more by over $99, 000, 000 than were legally entered and traceable on the Register's books, and that the same illegal practice was resorted to in 1870 to the extent of $94, 000,000. What has become of the money received upon this over issue illegally made? It is nothing else that an over issue, of all this $350,-000, 000. Some one was benefitted thereby; who was it? What special favorites were enriched by this process? This is a subject worthy the strictest investigation at the hands of Congress. Let the Democratic members insist upon a Committee for the purpose. If such a Committee is granted, it will be an easy matter to lay bare the pretenses of that most arrant of all demagogues, Secretary BOUTWELL.

"THE END OF AN ENTERPRISE."

Under this caption the Louisville *Courier-Journal* contains a lengthy obituary of the late Louisville *Ledger*. While it tells a great many homely truths, it indulges in some sharp reflections which had perhaps as well been unwritten. As for instance, in speaking of the fact that *personal* journalism is a thing of the past, it says that in those days "when newspaper success depended so much upon pandering to the prejudices and inflaming the worst passions of the people, when every broken-down school-master or lawyer or doctor or follower of any profession which required a knowledge of the alphabet took to editing a paper, when the name of newspaper was a misnomer, and the times gave no promise of the enlightened and liberal journalism of the present day; when every paper was the enslaved drudge of some party, and most of them of some particular politician or set of politicians—in those dark old days of forty or perhaps fifty years ago" the defunct paper would have been a success.

The *Ledger* experiment has been a costly one to its projectors. In a little over a year it cost them a sum of money exceeding $50,000 which was money thrown away, so far as the accomplishment of any object was concerned. Such enterprises as the *Ledger* are generally started upon a wrong basis. Instead of being started on business principles, and with legitimate business ends, they are generally conceived in personal malice and brought forth in vindictive spleen. What wonder, then, that after a brief and spasmodic existence, they should drop into unwept graves?

Such newspapers are generally started for the avowed purpose of "smashing" some other newspaper, and their projectors are profuse in their oaths that their aim, shall be accomplished. They realize their folly only when their flaccid pocket books admonish them that self immolation is a painful process of venting personal spite, and then the "enterprise" suddenly gives up the ghost without even a cry.

It would be much cheaper for those gentlemen who go about "smashing" newspapers for any reason whatever, to purchase them in the first place, and edit them to suit their own fancies. But these gentlemen always scorn to stoop that they may conquer. It is a part of their mission to "smash" established newspapers, because they are not edited in their own particular interest. But the "smashing" is always on the wrong side of the fence, and numerous confiding friends, find a vacuum in their exchequers, that would not have existed had the enterprise been a strictly legitimate one.

There is always room for a newspaper, if it is proposed to make it strictly a newspaper, but there is seldom standing room for an enterprise that is to be devoted wholly to the accomplishment of some personal end or the gratification of some personal pique. If men have money to spend in running newspapers, and the newspapers in their immediate vicinity do not suit them, let them purchase one or more of them and run them correctly in their own estimation. In doing this they have seven chances, at least, out of ten, of realizing something upon their investment. Moreover in doing so, they will demonstrate that they have the improvement of the press actually in view. By taking the usual course they show that they have something else in view.

The *Ledger* will, we learn, enter the domain of newspaperdom as an evening journal, receive the Associated Press dispatches and no doubt prove a success, in every sense of the word.

IN regard to the exportation of arms to France, the *New Yorker-Democrat*, Republican, says:

If the old saying: "He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" were ever in place, it is applicable to the so-called "friends" of the President. They now, in respect to the Sumner resolution, again appear disposed, through their blind zeal, to deal the Administration, which they pretend to serve, some of the most effective blows. A more foolish proceeding than that observed by the Grant Senatorial clique for contesting the resolution of Mr. Sumner respecting the importation of arms could scarcely be invented. Instead of allowing the Sumner resolution, with the incontrovertible *prima facie* evidence that the delivery of arms to France had been conducted in a reprehensible manner, to pass as quietly and as rapidly as possible, and then to work as hard as possible to weaken the impression which possibly the investigation might make—instead of this, the Administration Senators had nothing more urgent to do than to zealously bring the heaviest billets of wood to the little fire which Sumner set ablaze, and to pour oil upon it and increase it as much as possible.

THE Phila. *Inquirer* warns GRANT as follows:

There can be no doubt whatever that the collection of the income tax at present will tell heavily against the Administration, and General Grant could scarcely do a more popular act than to strongly recommend its instant repeal and to bring all his influence to bear upon Congress to have his recommendation carried into effect. Every man who pays the tax between now and next November will feel a personal grudge against the President, for it will be thought, and rightly thought, that he has not interested himself as he ought to procure the abatement of the nuisance. We therefore appeal to the President and to his friends in Congress to delay no longer in doing a tardy act of justice, for the people of this part of the country, at least, are heartly sick of the very name of income tax, and will be very apt to show their dislike to it in a very telling way when the proper opportunity occurs.

THE following are from the Boston *Post*.

THE *Evening Post* compares SCHURZ to a stag. He can't be made game of, however.

THE Radicals wish they could Reed the Governor of Florida out of their party.

THE worst of it is that a new batch of relatives will be introduced when Fred. Grant's marriage takes place.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Then why does it treat the *Times* so cruelly?

THE N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* talks about "a green spot in the great Sahara of damnation." Some speculator will soon propose a railroad through it and ask for a grant of public land.

THE Albany *Express* indignantly declines to be read out of the Republican party by the Albany *Journal*, because it does not approve of the renomination of GRANT, and scolds the party for its unprogressiveness and infidelity to the trusts reposed in it by the people.

A BUFFALO paper editorially remarks that "the most humble and despised citizen may become President." Which is, alas! too true.

CARL SCHURZ.

A Howl from one of Grant's Bull Pups—Schurz "A Corrupt Demagogue, an Office Jobber, a Political Charlatan" and Many Other Things.

The New York *Times* of Saturday devotes a column to Senator SCHURZ from which we take the following sentences and commend them to the study of our German citizens:

If you point out that the proposed investigation is only a sham, and that Schurz *is himself a demagogue—which is unquestionably the truth*—you are at once accused of having stolen money, even if it cannot be proved that you stowed it away in bed.

If this course is not worthy of a patriot, it at least comes very appropriately *from an office jobber and a political charlatan.*

This of a man who spouts like a second rate stump speaker, and adorns his sentences with such ejaculations as "upon my soul," "infernally stupid," and a variety of similiar phrases which he takes to be the choicest examples of modern eloquence—just as a Frenchman thinks he has acquired the whole English language when he has learnt to say "goddam and "bouledog." Let anybody read Schurz's "great speech" of Tuesday last, as doctored up in the *Globe* of Thursday, *and then decide whether a school boy who spouted such rant would not deserve a flogging.*

A man gets up in the United States Senate, and mouths away by the hour about his "heart" and "courage," and says "upon my soul" when he means to be emphatic, and instead of being laughed at he is applauded in a way which would have astonished even Webster.

Schurz presumes to speak for the people of the United States. He has not yet begun to understand the feeling of the people.

They begin to understand that Schurz, who tried for years to get his relatives and friends into office, and only turned "patriot" when he failed, is too costly a luxury for this busy age. The inordinate conceit of Schurz may prevent him seeing this—but he will have to open his eyes to the unwelcome truth one of these fine mornings. *Every dog has his day—and this one's day is nearly gone.*

PENNSYLVANIA RADICALISM.

The People without Voice in Appointing Delegates—Hartranft the Machine Candidate for Governor.

[Harrisburg Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

The local committees of our faction-ridden party in this State, have assumed authority this year to abrogate primary meetings altogether. Instead of calling the people to appoint delegates to the State Convention in April, the committees are appointing the delegates themselves, except in Philadelphia, where the activity of the Reformers would make the attempt dangerous. As there are but three journals in the State that dare protest, and as the people do not seem to take interest in the matter, these committees will control nominations and the convention will be a mere form. That the committeemen are, almost without exception, members of the Winnebago Association; that the ticket is already made out; that each place has been bargained for, and in some cases paid for all this goes without saying.

Mr. J. F. Hartranft, the present State Auditor, is the machine candidate for Governor. He claims 37 of the 42 delegates so far appointed, as "all his own." It may be news to Mr. H., but 'tis true nevertheless, there are fears among his Winnebago friends that he may be shown during the next 30 days to be unavailable. In that event, a member of the chief's own family will be substituted. And it is quite within the limit of possibilities that, in any one case, Mr. H., may be thrown over at the last moment in favor of the young clansman.

"Villiany in the United States Mint at Philadelphia."

Under this caption the N. Y. *Sun* of Monday says:

It it scarcely necessary to call the attention of our readers to the facts respecting the robbery of the United States by officials of the Mint at Philadelphia, of which we publish a summary in another column. These facts have been ascertained by a patient and difficult investigation: but if Congress will take the matter in hand in earnest, as it should do without delay, there is every reason to believe that the disclosure which we now lay before the public will be far outdone.

How corrupt, how rotten, how full of dishonesty and robbery every department of the Federal Government appears to have become since the Administration passed into the hands of Ulysses S. Grant!

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Conkling Attempts a Bold Move A Slap at Fenton, Schurz, Trumbull and Tipton.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Mr. CONKLING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the number of recommendations for appointment to or removal from office, so far as can be ascertained, made to the present administration by persons now Senators from the States of New York, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska respectively, giving such particulars as may be given in regard to such recommendations, in regard to the persons whose appointment or removel was proposed, together with the statement of the number of cases in which action was taken in accordance with such recommendations respectively; the number of such persons so appointed, who have been removed; also, whether any Senators have solicited appointments or removals in any sense other than by transmitting papers stating the character of the qualifications of the applicants, or of those who vouched for the applicants, and if so what Senators.

Mr. SAWYER moved to include South Carolina.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. TIPTON moved to amend so as to include all the States.

Mr. CONKLING said he was willing to vote for a similar resolution applying to all the States, but he preferred to have this one pass unchanged, as he desired the information asked for as soon as possible.

Mr. TIPTON said that Mr. Conkling seemed in favor of partial investigation.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull had just taken their seats. The investigation must not be pressed behind the backs of the Senators concerned.

Mr. CONKLING said he had not noticed the absence of the Senators mentioned. He would be candid and say that it was his own recommendations that he wished to get at.

Mr. SCHURZ asked to have the resolution read, as he was absent when it was offered.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. TRUMBULL—When this matter of recommendation was brought to the attention of the Senate on Friday by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), I did not think proper to reply to his observations, and when he stated that he had seen a tabulated statement showing the number of recommendations made by me, I thought it was a business very much beneath the Senate and beneath any Senator to be prowling about the Departments trying to find out how many recommendations were made by me or by any Senator, as if that had anything to do with the question then before the Senate. I shall make no opposition to this resolution. Let us have the investigation, and let it go further

I Want to Know Who the Sneaks are.

who go around to the Departments seeking information of this kind. I want to know at whose instance it was that Department officials have engaged in making out tabular statements in reference to one of the members of this body. I want to know who called for that information, and whether it was required in reference to all Senators, or only in reference to one. Let us see who those persons are that go prowling around the Departments. Let us know from the heads of the Departments for what purpose this information was sought, whether for a public purpose, or for

Personal, Mean and Contemptible Purposes.

I am willing to have this resolution pass, but I trust that Civil Service Reform is not to be defeated, or corruption covered up by personal attacks on those who attempt to expose it. It is a matter of little concern to the people whether a Senator has recommended one or a thousand men for office, but it is of great importance to them to know whether improper, dishonest and corrupt men are put into office, and whether they are placed there for personal, mercenary and improper ends. I am willing that this resolution should pass with the amendment I have suggested.

If there is Anything to be Made Out of It

let the Senators from Indiana and New York have the benefit of it. So far as I am concerned, I say to those Senators:

"Lay on Macduff
And damned be he who first cries hold, enough!"

Mr. COKLING said he would accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. MORTON—The statement, I spoke of on Friday, was not made out at my request. I do not know at whose request it was made out, but I had seen it. I should not have referred to it, however, but for the insinuations the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) had made in regard to myself and others hanging on to the skirts of power for mercenary purposes. I have a right to denounce hypocrisy wherever I find it. If any man comes here and casts insinuations upon me, that I am seeking for patronage, while he himself has gone as far as any one in recommending to offices, has recommended in writing and verbally, has even gone to the Executive and demanded personally the appointment of relatives and friends; has been persistent, has been importunate; if any such man comes on this floor and casts imputations on me, I have a right, without being criticised for it, to call attention to what he has done himself. In regard to prowling around the departments, I have been in only one department during this session of Congress. I do not go to departments once a year, where I suppsse the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) goes twenty times, and so far as sneaks are concerned,

Who is the Sneak?

Is it the man who comes here and casts imputations on Senators, impugns their motives, talks about their hanging on to the skirts of power, and attempts to make party capital by charges of that kind, when he has been one of the most importunate seekers for office, and has urged the appointment of his friends personally and in writing time and again? Now, I said that I had seen a statement showing that the Senator had made one hundred and three recommendations in writing to this administration. I believe that statement to be true, and that it will be verified under the resolution offered by the Senator from New York.

The resolution went over at the expiration of the morning hour, and the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to inquire into the alleged

Sale of Arms to French Agents.

Mr. NYE addressed the Senate. He said that in this debate the purpose of destroying the Republican party had been openly avowed. This attack on the administration had been arranged by two distinguished Senators, and they flattered themselves that between them they would be able to "FETCH GRANT." These attempts to destroy the party would fail.

Mr. NYE then made a few remarks on amnesty, and concluded by reading from a California paper, a parody on "Excelsior," with the refrain at the end of each verse,

"Anything to beat Grant."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN followed. He said that he was sorry to see in the published speech of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) after this charge and after he had been silenced in refrence to it, that he again repeated it.

Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator say that the charge has been disproven?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I certainly say it has been disproven.

Mr. SCHURZ—What charge does the Senator refer to?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I have stated it sir, and do not propose to repeat it.

Mr. SCHURR—Well then, sir, I will say that in my opinion

No Charge of Fraud that Has Been made Has Been Disproven.

Does the Senator refer to what was called the discrepancy between the War Department and the Treasury Department account?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I do.

Mr. SCHURZ—Then I misunderstood the Senator. I never made that charge and I therefore did not retract it, and now I tell him that when I afterwards spoke of the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money, I meant nothing but this, that there was a much larger sum paid by France than was received by this Government, the commission of Remington being known and being inconsiderable in the aggregate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Then the Senator puts his charge on a weaker ground than I supposed. I did not suppose that he would have taken that horn of the dilemma. I would have clung to the other.

Another Champion for the Military Ring

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then reviewed facts as previously stated by Messrs. Harlan, Wilson and Conkling, and insisted that the Government had carefully avoided selling arms to known agents of either belligerents, and had acted throughout in strict accordance with its neutral obligations. The Senator from Missouri must not be surprised at the sensitiveness of Americans for the interests of their country. In listening to that Senator's address delivered in Chicago to his fellow citizens of German birth, he (Frelinghuysen) had plainly seen the card of sympathy that vibrated between the speaker and his audience whenever Faderland was mentioned, and the Senator must remember that Americans had the same feeling for their own country.

This was a question between Germany and America, or it was nothing. The Senator would not dispute that. If he should succeed in making out his case against this country, it would excite the animosity of German Americans, and if it would do that, must it not necessarily have the same effect on Germans at home and on the German Government?

After some further remarks, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN concluded with a eulogy on General Grant and the Republican party.

No Vote Yet.

Without a vote the Senate adjourned.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. RICE—Providing that persons held as prisoners of war, or in hospital at the time of or subsequent to issuing their commissions, shall have the same pay and emoluments as if mustered at that date.

By Mr. SPENCER—Removing political disabilities from all persons engaged in the rebellion, on condition that they shall not be enabled to maintain any claim or right against the United States before such removal of the disabilities, unless the same accrued prior to April 11, 1861, or subsequent to April 19, 1865.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HITCHCOCK—Appropriating $150,000 for erecting a government bridge at Lincoln, Nebraska.

By Mr. HAMLIN—To provide for a group of statuary to commemorate the late epoch in American history, and directing the employment of Fisk Mills, the sculpter, to prepare the said group, after a design approved by the Joint Library Committee.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill for the relief of Postmaster Eastman of Chicago was passed

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bill was passed authorizing free importation of photographs, paintings and statuary for the Cleveland exhibition.

Conkling's Clap-Trap.

Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution requesting information from the President as to the persons recommended to office by the Senators from New York, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, and South Carolina.

Mr. FERRY spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Sumner's Bombshell—Another Speech on Amnesty.

The resolution went over, and the debate was resumed on the resolution as to the sale of arms to the French.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) having the floor, addressed the Senate. He said that the greater part of the session had been spent in political debate. He then proceeded to give his reasons why he would not vote for amnesty, either universal or general.

Passing to the pending resolution he said that whatever others might do,

He Would Not Vote for It,

with or without a preamble, because the discussion had shown beyond all question that there was no warrant whatever for an investigation. He believed it had been demonstrated beyond all doubt that there was absolutely nothing to throw the least suspicion on the nation or its officials. This was the era of investigations, and he would always vote for a proper investigation for legitimate purposes, but he would not vote for this investigation because he believed it was neither for the interests of the country at large nor for the protection of the rights of any of the citizens of this country.

Tendyism.

In its main purpose this measure would certainly fail for the people had already decided that Gen. Grant should accept of the Executive chair for another term.

Mr. WEST followed, taking similar grounds. Referring to the Missouri liberal Republican platform, he said that the most that could be said of the resolutions composing it was that they were not inconsistent with Republican principles, and, therefore, there was no reason why any Republican should leave his party for the sake of them.

A Question of Patriotism.

Mr. SCHURZ said he wanted to say a few words in reply to Mr. Frelinghuysen's remarks yesterday. That Senator had said that if this was not a question of the violation of neutrality laws it was nothing and seemed to imply that he (Schurz) and Mr. Sumner had been engaged in trying to make up a case for Germany.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had not impugned the motives of Senators. He had merely spoken of the effect of their acts. He would not say that the Senator, but he would say that the measure, was unpatriotic.

Mr. SCHURZ said he was glad to see that the Senator did not mean to impute to himself or Mr. Sumner any designs, sympathies or interests, that were not purely American.

Mr. SCHURZ then contended that the resolution was not for Germany. The case as it stood was emphatically our business and not Germany's. As to our relations with foreign powers, the only way mischief could come out of this matter was by wantonly undertaking to defend a false position, and if any of

Our Officials Have Wantonly Betrayed Us

into such a position, it was our manifest interest to disavow their action, and to take a stand that we could honorably and safely defend.

Another Bombshell.

At this point Mr. SCHURZ gave notice that he would move to amend the resolution so as to direct the committee to enquire also whether the breech-loaders and other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders were sold in such quantities as to seriously impair the defensive capacity of the country.

The discussion then drifted into the New York general order business, and was debated at length by Messrs. Schurz, Harlan and Sherman.

How Schurz Stands Politically.

Mr. SCHURZ finally said: It has been said that I am on the point of going over to the Democrats. Let me set at rest the souls of those who make that suggestion. I shall not go over to the Democrats. I have never thought of going over to the Democrats, and I do not think of it now. But what I do think is this, that there will be an opportunity of opposing the re-election of the President without voting for the Democratic candidate. I think there will be an opportunity of voting for as good a Republican as there is on this floor without voting for Gen. Grant. [Applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the persons who applauded.

The people, Mr. SCHURZ continued, were grateful to Gen. Grant for the capture of Vicksburg and other places, but they were still more thankful that those places were no longer to be captured, and what they wanted now was a free, honest and pure government.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN briefly replied. He disclaimed any attempt to arouse the native American prejudices, and denounced this as the first attempt to make the American Senate take ground against the honor of our country.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONKLING discussed Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment was adopted, and insisted that Mr. Schurz had admitted that he had held unauthorized communication with the agent of a foreign power.

Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor for purpose of reviewing the whole question, but said he would prefer not to proceed to day, and moved to adjourn.

The Senate, without reaching a vote, adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1872.

Presidio Park.

Mr. COLE moved to take up the bill to lease to San Francisco part of Presidio Reservation for a public park.

The bill was not taken up.

The Vacant North Carolina Senatorship.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely to the claim of Mr. Abbott to a seat from North Carolina.

Mr. CARPENTER, for himself and Mr. Rice, made a minority report in favor of Mr. Abbott.

Mr. COLE asked that the Senate dispose of the pending resolution so as to hear the reports of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Arms Steal.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents:

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said:

Besides the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered from any original purpose of mine, and into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present

Without Passion or Prejudice.

And here, sir, I declare what is the only rule of my life, that in what I say to-day there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by love of truth and a desire for justice. But I venture to ask you to remember that there is something on this planet besides the Senate or any Senator; something besides any high officials; something higher than any political party. I mean the good name of the American people and the purity of the government, which must be saved from scandal. In this spirit and with this aspiration I speak to-day.

Mr. SUMNER then referred to the late events in New York and said there was a cry for reform now everywhere. Abuses had been developed in the ordnance office, and were the subject of universal scandal. It is time something should be done to arrest the suspicion thrown on our officials. His resolution had been met by various objections. He had been charged with introducing politics and allusions made to the Presidential election.

Hamlin no Chesterfield.

Mr. LOGAN interrupted and asked that the ladies be permitted to occupy the cloak rooms.

Mr. HAMLIN objected, saying that two field days in one session were enough. [Murmers of disapprobation.]

Mr. SUMNER continued. He was earnest for reform in the Civil Service, and should always vote for every inquiry having that object in view. He had never heard of this matter until weeks after the meeting of Congress, and then from

A Distinguished Native-Born Citizen

who had not been mentioned in debate. He did not believe that the introduction of the resolution would prejudice the German Emperor on the San Juan question as the whole matter was known in Berlin, long before the introduction of the resolution in the Senate.

He then referred to the Alabama Claims, and said if our demands against England could not be prosecuted except at the expense of the purity of our government, they were not worth the terrible price.

He then turned to the pending resolution, and said that it presented the general question, whether there is not sufficient reason for inquiry into the sale of arms during the French and German war. This naturally divided itself into two questions: The first relating to international duty, and the second relating to misfeasance on the part of our own officials, and involving what might be called money questions.

Mr. SUMNER discussed both these points at length, and said that an investigation could not be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

Conkling's Claptrap Sustained.

The question was then put on Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment, directing the Committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen had held unauthorized communication with any foreign Government or its agents was adopted, and the motion was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 28. The Republicans who voted to reconsider were Messrs. Ferry, Logan, Sprague, Trumbull and West. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz did not vote at all

Mr. HARLAN replied briefly to Mr. Sumner. He said all the so-called evidence introduced to justify the investigation was of French origin He regretted to see the Senator (Mr. Sumner) make the convenience of the Senate in the interest of an agent of a foreign power. He then discussed at length the history of the General Order business of New York.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment to the pending resolution directing the Committee to inquire also whether breech-loading muskets, or other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders, have been sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to affect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war.

Mr. CARPENTER obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, and without further action the Senate adjourned.

FOREIGN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Another Version of the British Case.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The *Tribune*, this morning, publishes an abstract of the British case submitted to arbitration at Geneva. In this statement Her Majesty's Government complains that it has had to reply to an argument not yet presented. When that shall have been presented, and the claims of the United States shall be defined precisely, Her Majesty's Government will exercise the right conferred on it by article 4 of the Treaty to submit to the Tribunal an additional or more extended statement of facts as the case may exact. Until a comparison of the cases presented by both parties shall determine the points really in dispute between the two governments, it will refrain from all discussion intended to sustain its own position, and will limit itself at present to submitting to the judgment of the Tribunal the following considerations:

As the ships, whatever may be the circumstances, were procurred in British ports for war purposes, and were employed as belligerent cruisers against the United States, while Great Britain herself remained neutral, these events have been the cause of displeasure and regret to the Government of her Britannic Majesty. This regret exists despite the following facts, which it must be conceded are important to arrive at a just appreciation of the question. The vessels were procured by cunning and clandestine means, which baffled the vigilence of the Government officers. Not one had the least armament. Some had been constructed as ordinary merchant vessels, having nothing which would adapt them specially for war. In number they were very small, and finally the persons who obtained possession and control of them, and employed them for belligerent purposes were themselves American citizens, which the United States Government has always admitted.

Such facts should seriously affect in the mind of every impartial man the question relative to the responsibility of a neutral government.

The United States government professes to have the right to pecuniary indemnity for the claims, which it says resulted from acts of these vessels, that is to say the warlike operations carried on by means of these ships by persons who had them in their possession. It is evident that the pretension of this nature is such that Her Majesty's Government, animated as it is with the most amicable sentiments towardes the United States, could not, in virtue of the respect it owes to its own rights and those of neutral nations in general, consent to admit, since it believes that it is not founded on justice.

It devolves on the United States to establish the propositions it has advanced, to state clearly the international duty or duties on which they are based, and to demonstrate the violations of which it complains. The charge against a sovereign government of having evinced culpable negligence in the exercise of one of the powers of sovereignty is an imputation which should be sustained by strong and solid reasons. A nation ought not to be held responsible for a delay or omission which may be due simply to accident, and not to a want of foresight or reasonable care.

Finally, it does not suffice to demonstrate that an act has been committed which the government should have foreseen. What must be advanced and proved is that the government failed to exercise the same amount of care it usually employs in internal affairs, and which it may be reasonably required to use in matters affecting international interests and duties.

If the tribunal decides that Great Britain has incurred any responsibility whatever toward the United States, the question will then arise as to what will be the just measure and extent of that responsibility. Her Majesty's Government abstains at present from entering on this question, and reserves for a more advanced period of the discussion all observations that it shall determine to submit on this in the name of Great Britain. If claims of this kind were admitted without reserve, a belligerent could ask to be indemnified by a neutral for results, which justly ought not to be laid to the act of the latter, but should be placed to his own incapacity and deficient initiative.

Her Majesty's Government is obliged to point out that in regard to the ships which form the object of the preceeding statement, the United States Government or its officers have evinced extraordinary tardiness in employing the naval forces at its command, and that if ordinary activity were exercised to capture or intercept these vessels, the losses of which the United States complains of to-day would have been in a great part averted.

Whether the decision of the Tribunal is or is not favorable to her, Great Britain is ready to yield to her decree. She has only one wish, that it be just. She raises only one pretention, that it be founded on a faithful and equitable interpretation of the rights of man and on the principles which herself and all other powers will not regret of recognizing and observing, either as neutrals or belligerents in time to come.

Fish to Granville.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note has not yet been completed though the points are agreed on. The American statement of the case will not be altered, as by the treaty full provision is made for the amicable adjustment of all differences through the Tribunal of Arbitrators, both parties having pledged themselves to accept their verdict as a full, perfect and final settlement of all claims.

ENGLAND.

Thanksgiving Services for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, February 27.—The thanksgiving celebration in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales was of the grandest character. The streets were thronged; the houses and public places were gorgeously decorated. The spectators were numbered by millions. Fabulous prices were paid for available seats to witness the procession. Twelve thousand soldiers, and almost the entire police force, were in line of march. The interior decorations of St. Paul were superb. It is estimated that fourteen thousand persons were within the Cathedral.

At noon when the procession moved there was a ringing of bells and a chorus of thirty thousand children. The Kingdom was represented by the crack regiments of the army, which furnished detachments.

The Queen arrived at the Cathedral between one and two o'clock. The entire assembly arose as Her Majesty entered, and remained standing until she took her seat on the throne. The Te Deum was then sung by a monster chorus of picked voices, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the Thanksgiving sermon.

The Prince looked stronger than was expected.

At the conclusion of the services the procession returned to Buckingham Palace, the Prince riding in the same carriage with the Queen. The weather was fine and the celebration a complete success.

The day is observed as a legal holiday throughout the kingdom.

Thanksgiving services are reported in the principal cities in Ireland.

A special prayer was offered by order of the Bishops of the Irish churches.

In Dublin the Te Deum was sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Illumination and General Rejoicing at Night.

Great preparations have been made for the illumination of the western front and entire domes of St. Paul's to-night with ship lanterns. The Bank of England, Club houses, all public buildings, and appointment stores will be illuminated, and thousands of private dwellings and stores are making similar preparations. The streets through which the procession passed will be festooned with parti-colored anterns along the entire route.

Later Details of the Services at St. Paul's and the Immense Procession.

The Royal procession began to move from Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven in the forenoon. As the Queen left the court yard of the Palace a chorus of thirty thousand children sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

The services at St. Paul's consisted of singing, by a grand chorus, of the Te Deum written for the occasion from Psalm 115, the reading of prayers, and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty seats in the Cathedral were set apart for the workingmen, free of expense, at the special request of the Queen. The choir was composed of picked singers from the various Royal chapels.

At the conclusion of the religious services the procession formed again and moved westward. The whole route to and from the cathedral was seven miles in length, and the procession was four hours in motion. The best estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at 4,000,000. There were 11,000 troops, besides the London police force, engaged in keeping the streets clear that there might be no interruptions or accidents. Along the entire route strong fences were erected, and behind these were double files of infantry and police, to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and obstructing the passage of the procession.

Every shop and house along the route brought a fabulous rental. Ordinary four story buildings were let for £100 for the day, and one vacant space brought £400. The ex-Emperor Napoleon and party had a house in Oxford road, though they had been invited to share the facilities of the Army and Navy Club, of which the ex-Emperor is a member. It is reported, too, that Napoleon declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham Palace and witness the departure of the royal concourse.

The decorations are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of the distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. At the crossing of Farringdon street there was a splendid triumphal arch, the erection of which cost £4,000. Another hardly less splendid spanned the Oxford road. Flags, festoons, tapestry and wreaths of every conceivable character were displayed from the house tops and windows and across the streets and a perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe and other gorgeous decorations waved from balconies and porticoes. The Americans in the city were active in contributing to the success of the day. American flags were most numerous. Both were often intertwined with such mottoes as "Friendly Union, the Best Settlement of the Alabama Question," &c.

The offices of London representatives of American newspapers and the West End offices of the Associated Press were finely decorated.

Batteries of artillery thundered salutes from several points along the line as the procession moved, and the bells of all the churches in the metropolis added their peals to the joyful din.

The illumination of to night will be repeated to-morrow night.

In spite of the great excitement which existed along the enormous masses of spectators, there was little or no disorder. The police at times found themselves powerless to resist the tremendous pressure of the crowd and were obliged to call on the soldiers for assistance.

At Berlin.

and elsewhere on the continent, the English assembled in their churches, and held thanksgiving services.

At Bombay.

A special dispatch from Bombay states that the Governor and officials attended the Cathedral in State. The Parsees assembled in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues, Hindoos in their temples, and Mohammedans and other religious sects in their several places of worship, and offered thanks, according to their various rules, for the recovery of the English Prince.

Accidents.

LONDON, February 27, Midnight.—Several serious accidents happened to-day, owing to the pressure of the great masses of spectators on the line of the procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar Square, and numbers of people were more or less injured. Two stands, each containing one hundred and fifty persons, fell, and many were badly bruised.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS
AND
DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds' Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

FOREIGN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lord Granville's Note Discussed in Cabinet Meeting—Its Contents Not Divulged—Probable Tone of the Reply.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

The note of Earl Granville, sent to Secretary Fish, through General Schenck, was read to the Cabinet to-day. A general conversation ensued continuing several hours, in which the merits of the questions presented concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington were discussed. There may be a further conference on the subject, when the reply of the Secretary of State to the friendly note shall have been prepared. While this government does not seem disposed to modify its statement of the case, it will doubtless respond to the British objections in such a spirit as will show an earnest desire for the settlement of the questions at issue in a manner altogether honorable to both nations, through the Tribunal of Arbitrators provided by the Treaty. This is known to be the desire of the President and members of the Cabinet.

Application was made to-day for a copy of the British note for publication, but without success, the refusal being based on the ground that to furnish it would not only be against precedent, but disrespectful to the British Government at this stage of the proceedings, and it was further said to-night by a high executive officer, that not even the substance of the British note could now be communicated through an official source, nor had it been repeated to any private parties. At the same time it was remarked that as the note was of a friendly character, and couched in delicate language, and as the reply would be in like temper, there was, therefore, no cause whatever for apprehensions as to the continuance of peace between the two countries.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams remained at the Executive Mansion but a short time after the Cabinet assembled, having spent a few minutes in conversation with them.

Text of Lord Granville's Note.

A special dispatch says that the note of Lord Granville on the Alabama question is addressed to Minister Schenck. It is exceedingly amicable in tone, and elaborate and profuse in the expression of the British to preserve the treaty and establish friendly relations between the two governments. The burden of the communication is a repetition of the views expressed in the speech from the throne. The reply will show that there has been no surprise in the matter of the American case, and that the claims for consequential damages had been presented for discussion before the Joint High Commissioners. This being so, there can be no withdrawal of the American case.

Johnny Bull Drawing in His Horns.

LONDON, February 22.—The excitement over the Alabama claims is rapidly subsiding. The *Times*, alone of this morning's papers, discusses the subject, and urges a diplomatic solution of the question. It is understood that John Bright approves of the conduct of the Government in the controversy.

The Indian Viceroyalty.

The report of Lord Northbrook's appointment to the Governorship of India is premature.

Chas. Francis Adams on the Crisis.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Chas. Francis Adams left for Washington last evening on a summons from the State Department. His return to this country was occasioned by the ill health of his wife. Upon the Alabama question he is very reticent, but thinks it is reasonable that our claims should be submitted to the Geneva Arbitration, which could dispose of them according to the evidence, and England, he believes, is disinclined for war. The Alabama excitement was due to the newspaper agitation. There is nothing which warrants him in believing that the Washington Treaty will be a failure. He does not think that Gladstone meant all that he said in his hasty speech, and he subsequently took back much of what he said at first on this question.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Hon. Chas Francis Adams arrived here this morning. He states he was in Naples when the letters reached him which induced him to return home solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claim matter.

THE LEGTIMISTS.

Great Excitement at Antwerp

ANTWERP, February 24.—The Count De Chambord has left this city.

The arrival of the ex-King of Hanover and other leading Ultramontanists, is denied.

The Legitimists demonstrated last night and the gens d'armes were called upon to restore order.

There is no diminution in the number of persons who have gathered here. The streets are filled this morning and great excitement prevails. Orders have been issued forbidding persons grouping at any point in the city. Disturbances are imminent.

Almost an Outbreak.

The Mayor of this city issued a proclamation to-day calling on the citizens to have respect for the Count De Chambord announcing that ample measures have been taken to suppress any disorder which may occur.

The strangers in the city and the populace continued their hostile demonstrations towards each other to-night, but there was no outbreak. The heavy rain finally dispersed the crowds.

The Count and His Counsellors.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—EVENING—The Count DeChambord urgently requests his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp. The city is quiet to-night, there has been no disorder to-day.

Much Ado About Little.

ANTWERP, February 24.—The Count DeChambord has not quit the city as reported. He has received deputations from several French towns and others are coming.

A meeting of citizens was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting in forcible terms against the sojourn of the Count De'Chambord.

The crowds in the streets last night were noisy and tumuetuous.

The gens d'armes, who were patrolling the city, charged and dispersed several gatherings. The city is quiet to-day. Demonstrations were anticipated, but none were made. The police force on duty has been doubled.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The *Times and Chronicle's* Chicago special says that Wood, manager of the Globe theatre, has brought suit against De Vivo, manager of the Wachtel opera troupe, for ten thousand dollars, alleging a breach of contract. De Vivo claims that Wachtel's laryngitis was a visitation of God, and hat Wood must stand the loss.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MORE PUBLIC BUILDINGS WANTED.

Large Turn Out of Solid Citizens—A Strong Delegation Going to Washington To-day.

In pursuance of the call of Mayor Blackmore a large number of citizens met at the Mayor's office on Saturday afternoon to take action relative to the bill introduced in Congress by General Negley, providing for the appropriation of funds for erecting new public buildings. Mr. J. M. Cooper was called to the chair and proceeded to address the meeting at considerable length, on the object for which it was called. He said the present custom-house property cost $110,000, and could be disposed of for three times that amount. Although it had ample accommodations for the Government business transacted a score of years ago, it has now, since our population has increased three-fold, proved totally inadequate to the wants of the district. Judge McCandless states that there is more United States business done in his department than in any other district in the country outside of New York. Pittsburgh, prosperity had procured for it the title of the Birmingham of America, and the speaker hoped to see the day, not far distant, when, instead of that, Birmingham would be called the Pittsburgh of England. General Negley writes that delegations from other cities are clamoring at Washington for appropriations, and stay there until they get them. The Committee on Public Buildings had intimated to him that our city did not need them, as the people had made no effort to get the appropriation passed upon favorably. We need to lift up the hands of our representative, and send a delegation that will knock at the doors of congress and insist upon a suitable recognition of our claims as a great city.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is beyond dispute that the government building in Pittsburgh is old dilapidated, dark, entirely too small and unhealthy; and whereas, the growing business of this judicial, postal and revenue district cannot now properly be accommodated therein; and whereas, it is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and the accommodation of the public, that the officers of the government be furnished convenient and suitable apartments: therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this mass meeting of citizen taxpayers of Allegheny county, and of the Western Pennsylvania judicial district, that congress should at once grant the necessary appropriation for erecting and furnishing a suitable building for the proper accommodation of the service.

Resolved, That a committee of seven citizens be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, in connection with his Honor, Mayor Blackmore, to present this subject immediately to the authorities at Washington, and endeavor to have the wishes of the citizens in this regard complied with.

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from Western Pennsylvania, be requested to take prompt action on this matter, with a view to carrying out the measures proposed by this meeting.

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of General James S. Negley, in endeavoring to procure for this district an appropriation by Congress for the erection of government buildings in this city.

The meeting was a complete success in every respect.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, which will start for Washington to-day: Hons. Jas. K. Moorhead, J. M. Brush and James P. Barr, and Messrs. S. Harbaugh, J. Hervey Jones, W. H. Mechling, Josiah King, and Dr. A. H. Gross. The meeting then adjourned.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Aged Beggar Killed.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a decrepit old beggar, who has been soliciting alms in Lawranceville and vicinity, attempted to cross the track in front of a coal train, a little this side of Millvale Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The train was coming west, and the curve at this point is exceedingly sharp, and before the old man could see his danger, he was struck by the engine and terribly mangled. The train was stopped, and a brakeman named Johnson went back and helped to put the mangled, but not yet dead body, on the train. It was brought to the Union Depot, and thence to the Soldiers' Home, in the twelfth ward, where he died last night. But a little while before deceased was struck he had called at the house of Mr. Magilson, in Lawrenceville, but no one seems to know the name of the deceased. The particular spot at which the dead pauper was struck is fast becoming a Golgotha, as within a brief period five different persons been killed about the same spot.

CHEAP LIVING.

A Pittsburger "Roughing It" on a Small Salary.

The New York *World* of Friday says:

The agitation of the question of cheep living has produced an epistle from a Pittsburgher, who asserts that he has lived luxuriously in an aristocratic quarter of that city since 1846 on an income of $1,350, out of which he has laid up over $25,000. This would reduce the actual cost of house-rent, food, clothing, and education (he has nine children) to about $350 a year. Pittsburgh wouldn't be a bad place for an overworked and underpaid street-cleaning contractor to live in."

We are afraid that if it is known to "outside barbarians" that a family of eleven persons can be "luxuriously" supported in this city at the rate of $32 per annum, each there is great danger of our city being overrun by luxurious individuals in search of "high living" at the astonishing low price of sixty-eight cents per week.

Personal.

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser one of the most successful practitioners in the country, by the frequent calls made upon him from other counties has arranged to visit Johnstown, Kittanning, Butler and Steubenville, one time each month where the afflicted have an opportunity of consulting him. He will be at the Merchant's Hotel in Johnstown on Tuesday, March 5th. The *Democrat* says:

Dr. Keyser, who has performed such prodigies with his Lung Cure in the various diseases of the pulmonary organs, has studied and practised with equal skill and success in the other chronic derangements of the internal viscera. For years he has given them more than common attention, and his time is now divided so as to read up and investigate every phase of chronic disease which may present itself for treatment. The many cures of lung disease, as well as those of the skin and dermoid tissue, which he has made, would of themselves form a large volume. Those of our readers who may need the kind of treatment of which this article is suggestive, will find in Dr. Keyser a man of the requisite qualifications needful to the removal of their infirmities.

Hazard & Caswell's *Cod Liver Oil* **is the best.**

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

The American Iron Works Partially Destroyed—Loss $200,000—Insurance $100,000—The Works to be Rebuilt Within Sixty Days.

On Saturday evening about nine o'clock a fire broke out in the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin, Brownstown, and in about one hour the foundry, pattern shop, new mill, spike factory, carpenter shop and brass foundry connected with the works were a smouldering mass of ruins. The fire broke out at heating furnace No. 2, which was worked by Henry Shubberd, and was caused by the smouldering ashes coming in contact with a post which stood close by, and then to the adjoining woodwork. The Fire Department on the South Side was early on the ground, and endeavored, but in vain, to stay the progress of the flames. In one hour after the fire broke out one-third of the works were in ashes,

The new mill contained no less than five trains of rolls and a spike mill, with the necessary steam engines and other machinery used about such places, and one of the most extensive in the neighborhood, and which has turned out immense quantities of car wheels, pulleys, couplings, etc. The immense machine shop, a very complete and well appointed works, filled with the most costly machinery, and capable, probably, of producing as many dollars worth of machinery as the largest in the city, fell a pray with the others.

Fire Marshall Butler was busy all day yesterday investigating the origin of the fire, and gives the result as above. From another source we learn that the engin at the works, Mr. Jacob Brenneman, covered the fire shortly after it broke and could have easily extinguished it, but the branch pipe of the hose belonging to the establishment was broken off, and could not be repaired in time to do efficient service. There are four fire plugs and some 1,600 feet of hose belonging to the establishment, and would have been sufficient under ordinary circumstances to check the flames had they not spread so rapidly. A portion of the Pittsburgh Fire Department came on the ground during the fire, and did efficient service.

The total loss will amount to about $200,000 on which according to Mr. Laughlin there is an insurance of $100,000. None of the men as represented will be thrown out of employment, but the whole force belonging to the burnt portion of the works, will be put to work this morning to remove the *debris*. The burnt portion of the works will be rebuilt within sixty days. No tenement houses were destroyed, but the prospect at one time was that thousands would be made houseless and homeless. Fire Marshal Butler states that the South Side fire departments, as at present constituted is wholly inadequate to meet the demands of a large fire, and the supply of water was lamentably deficient. It is certainly a question of grave importance to the business interests of the South Side that a remedy be applied to this state of things as speedily as possible.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Row in a House of Ill Fame in the Twelth Ward—One of the Parties Terribly Cut—Injuries Probably Fatal.

On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a probabley fatal cutting affray occured in a supposed *maision de joie* kept by Margaret Gilchrist, on Mulberry alley off Penn street, near Twentieth street. It appears that a man named Owen Peter Corry went to the *maision* Gilchrist and knocked for admittance. He was refused, but persisted in his demrns. At this juncture a young man named Frank J. Holtzman, accompanied by a man named McAfee and some other friends who were inside, started to come out. Corry immediately locked horns with McAfee who led the delegation. A short scuffle ensued, when Corry extended the area of his operations and made a slash with a large knife at Holtzman, and cut him fearfully in the abdomen, face and side. The wounded man was conveyed to his mother's residence on Penn street, near Fifteenth Dr. Duncan examined his wounds and pronounces the wound in the abdomen as probably fatal.

In consequence of the critical condition of the wounded man Mayor Blackmore yesterday took Holtzmen's deposition which is as follows:

Allegheny County, &c.

Francis J. Holtzman being duly sworn by me, James Blackmore, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh and asked to make a true statement as to how and where I received my present injuries, and being entirely conscious of all that occurred, and believing that I will not recover, and that death will ensue, do solemnly declare and depose as follows:

Between eleven and twelve P. M., February 24th, 1872, myself and two others proceeded to Mag Gilchrist's house on Twentieth street, near the Allegheny Valley Railroad. We went in their and sat down for the purpose of enjoying ourselves. At that time myself, Mag Gilchrist, "English Sue" and the two young men who were with me and Mrs. Gilchrist's son were there. We had not been there more than half an hour when a rap came to the door. Mag Gilchrist went to the door and asked, "Who's there?" It was answered by tough voice. "It is a friend." She said, "I want no friends; my husband is here." He answered, "I know a — sight better." She told him if he did not leave the door, she would have him arrested. Joseph McAfee and I went to the door, and told him that was enough of that hammering. I said to Joe, "Open the door and put them away." Two men were at the door. Mag said, "Don't open the door; I don't want any fighting here." He said, "You won't open the door." Joe said, "Pete, that's enough of that." Pete had got in his arms, and I went up and was in the act of helping Jo when he made one thrust at me, and followed it up with a second and third. Couldn't tell where he cut me first. Jo and I ran to Railroad street and he pursued us. Run up Railroad street and he followed us to the foundry and stopped, and we ran on to Twenty-first street. I then asked Jo to get me to a doctor. My clothes were wet with blood. He took me to McCune's drug store and they looked at my wounds. Lieut. Hager ran for a doctor. I was exhausted then and lay on floor. The doctor tried to put my boots in place; did not do much but sent to get a spring wagon to send me to the station house. The Mayor came and they took me to my mothers house; never had any trouble with the man who cut me before.

Sworn before me JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor
February 25, 1872.

his
FRANCIS J. M HOLTZMAN.
mark

Both the wounded man and his assailant are machinists, and entire strangers to each other. Corry was arrested yesterday by officer Scott, and is now in jail awaiting the result of Holtzman's injuries.

SATURDAY morning an arsonist attempted to fire a house, No. 32 Webster avenue, in which several families with numerous progeny reside. The front part of the building is occupied by a Mrs. McCarty, while others live in the back part and upper stories of the old frame dwelling, their means of ingress and egress being a long narrow entrance that leads into the back yard. Some person with malice aforethought, piled a lot of kindling wood in this entrance, poured carbon oil on it, topped it off with an application of tar and set fire to. The combustible matter flamed up and set fire to the partition. The fire was extinguished prmptly. Damage slight.

Rough Skin ?

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Dr. McCosh.

We learn with deep regret that the Rev. Dr. McCosh, president of the Princeton College, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Princeton, New Jersey. His disease is pneumonia. The best physicians of Princeton and New York are attending him, and it is hoped that he will ultimately recover. Dr. McCosh has many friends in Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Post.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Wednesday says:

The many friends of Dr. McCosh, the eminent President of Princeton College, were shocked to learn by the announcement in the morning papers, that he was dangerously ill with an attack of pneumonia. We are happy to be able to announce that his friend, Mr. George H. Stuart, has received, to-day, a dispatch from Mrs. McCosh, which states that the Doctor is recovering rapidly from a severe bronchial affection, and is now sitting up. This will be gratifying news to the many friends of Dr. McCosh in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA has but 15 cheese factories. Of these 8 are in Crawford county.

THERE is a sixteeen year old boy in Allentown who is engaged to be married.

FULTON county rascals shove counterfeit currency, and a green storekeeper of Emaville, in that county, took $35, of it in fifty cent notes in one day.

THE growing wheat and rye crop in some of the eastern counties of this State, agriculturists say, has sustained considerable damage this winter thus far.

SIXTEEN families are going to leave town in the spring on account of the high rents. Landlords, put this in your pipe and smoke it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

THE city of Scranton, the third largest in the State, has a ridiculously inadequate police force, there being only one policeman to every eight thousand inhabitants.

A SAILOR named T. Keenan, who recently arrived in Wilkesbarre from Philadelphia, mysteriously disappeared a few days since. It is feared he has met with foul play.

SAMUEL SMOCK, of Franklin township, Fayette county, has a heifer which produced fifty-one and three-fourth pounds of butter in four weeks, or an average of almost thirteen pounds per week.

HOLLIDAYSBURG claims to be the oldest, slowest, deadest town, with more old dilapidated houses, stables and outhouses, than any other town of the same population in the State.

It has over 20 widows, 26 old maids, and 5 old batchelors.

SHARON mourns the loss of two fast young men, who left town very suddenly one night last week, and had in their possession over one hundred dollars, the proceeds of a dance, of which they were managers. They forgot to pay their board bill also.

A MEMBER of an Altoona Debating Society has kindly furnished us with the following questions to be discussed at the next meeting. "Is it necessary that females should receive a thorry littery education?" "Ort females to take part in polytix?"—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

JOHN O'CONNER, clerk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Scranton, drew $10,000 from the First National Bank of that city, upon a memorandum check last Saturday evening, and absconded. He is young and unmarried. It is not known whether the bank or the railroad company will have to lose the money if O'Conner escapes.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

THERE is a township in Berks county—Amity perhaps—in which there are 15 women whose united weight is 3,100 pounds. These country ladies are very intelligent and respectable, and of great influence and *weight* in their immediate neighborhood. Any twelve of them would be a good match for the old jury. We recommend them to the sheriff as soon as women can become jurymen.—*Reading Democrat.*

HON. WM. MCCLELLAND, M. C. of this district on hearing of the destruction by fire of the Westfield Presbyterian Church, near Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, sent its officers his check for $50, to assist them in rebuilding it. This is in keeping with his character as a generous and open-hearted gentleman.— *Wash. Review & Ex.*

WHAT pure water Harrisburghers have been drinking this winter. Just fancy a sewer connecting with a sink in a cotton factory where are employed a couple hundred operatives, emptying its fouiness into the river within a few feet and just above the water works. O-u-g-h! won't you take something.

TWO or three behind-the-door drinkers of Allentown have declared that the "Local Option Bill" must, shall and will become a law. These very fellows should chew more cloves and sassafras.

PROF. ERMENTROUT, late Principal of the Keystone Normal School, at Kutztown, has accepted the Professorship of Classics in the College of St. Charles Borromeo, a Catholic institute in Philadelphia, at a salary of $6,000 per annum.

OHIO NEWS.

THE most prosperous business in Springfield is burglary.

FOURTEEN candidates, including one negro, are in the field for nomination for Sheriff by the Republicans in Logan county.

THE Warren County Teachers' Association have resolved that no teacher who uses tobacco should be employed in the schools.

THE Diamond Steam Mills, Youngstown, Ohio, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $45,000, three thousand of which falls on the Knox Mutual.

THE directors of the Ohio State Fair Association, located at Tiffin, announce that they have agreed upon the leading features for the second annual Ohio State Fair, to be held at Tiffin, Jund 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. 1872.

THE Springfield *Republican* says Gustavus Foos, of that city, is possessor of some sixteen thousand sheep, which he is fattening for the eastern market. They are deposited in Madison, Champaign and other counties, turning corn into mutton.

A MAN in Erie has a daughter, a gentle, beautiful girl of eighteen, who had a beau who was distasteful to the "old man." The lass was accompanied from a party by the unpopular youth, when "pater familias" had quite an argument with her on the subject. And now the poor girl can't comb her back hair, all on account of the sticking plaster and things put on by the doctor.

NEW POSTOFFICE—Through the efforts of our member of Congress, Hon. Wm. McClelland, a new postoffice has been established on the mail route from Wampum to Chenango, between Wirtemburg and North Sewickley. The name of the postoffice is Hazeldell, and Mr. C. H. Marshall has been appointed postmaster. —*New Castle Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

The Great Remedy for

SCROFULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. Has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from scrofula or other diseases of the blood, should certainly give it a trial.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France. Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

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POLITICAL.

The National Labor Convention.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—The National Labor Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning, and spent much time in discussing the question of admitting as a delegate James Kilgore, as a representative of the International Section, No. 26, of Pennsylvania. He was finally admitted as part of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Committee on the Platform made their report, the financial plank of which was discussed until the noon recess.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock.

The Committee on Platform reported for adoption resolutions which were taken up seriatim and adopted. The preamble declares as follows:

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and that free government is found on their authority, or established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, and no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive and separate emoluments and privileges from the government, but in consideration of the public service, all laws, destructive of these fundamental principles, are without moral binding force, and should be repealed and believing that all evils resulting from the unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declaration, we declare,

First, That it is the duty of the government to establish a just standard of the distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, and interchangable at the option of the holder, for government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3 75-100 per cent. subject to future legislation by Congress.

Second, That the national debt should be paid in good faith, according to the original contract at the earliest option of the Government without mortgaging the property of the people, and future earnings of labor to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

Third, That justice demands that the burdens of the Government should be adjusted so as to bear equally on all classes and interests, and that the exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest is a violation of unjust principles of the Revenue laws.

Fourth. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals or to corporations, but be held for the benefit of the landless settlers and in amounts not exceeding 160 acres

Fifth, That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury and upon such articles of manufacture as, with raw material in abundancy, will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

Sixth, That importation of the Chinese as laborers is an evil, and should be prohibited by legislation.

The seventh provides for the enactment of a law by which mechanics and laborers employed by Government contractors and municipalities shall not be compelled to perform more than eight hours labor per day.

The eighth demands the abolition of contract labor in prisons.

The ninth declares in favor of assessing and collecting war taxes during the progress of the war, instead of levying the debt on posterity.

The tenth calls for congressional legislation to prevent exorbitant charges by railroad and telegraph companies.

The eleventh declares in favor of the one term principle.

The twelfth favors Federal amnesty and equality of rights and protection to all.

After the report of the Committee on platform was discharged, Mr. Elliott, of New York, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The capitalists and monopolizers of products of industry can, by concentration of action, withdraw their patronage from any branches of industry, and thereby subject them to privation and want, thus compelling them from necessity, to accept just such terms as they may chance to dictate, therefore,

Resolved, That our system of government be so amended as to empower the Government to institute branches of industry and furnish employment to all idle people in the community at equitable terms, time and compensation, and to prevent our Representatives and Legislators from assuming the character of masters instead of the servants to the people, we establish the principle of the *referendum* by which the people may retain sovereign power and may be convened semi-annually to ratify and reject the acts of their public servants.

I. T. Elliott, Secretary of the International Society of America, spoke in favor of the resolution.

H. H. Day (N. Y.) also supported the resolution. He said the people demanded this action.

Alex. Troup (Conn.) spoke in favor of the *referendum* portion of the resolution. He argued that the veto power should be in the hands of the people.

This resolution was then referred to the Committee on Platform, who soon reported it back with a report that they considered it inexpedient to endorse the spirit of the resolution.

The report of the committee was agreed to—58 to 14.

The platform as a whole was then agreed to.

Horace H. Day (N. Y.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the true Labor Reformers of to-day know no difference between race, color, sex or nationality, and we believe in equal rights and equal suffrage for all.

This resolution was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Mr. Schell (Pa.) offered a resolution recommending that the several State Conventions appoint State Committees with authority to confer with other political parties that may adopt the nominee of this Convention, and to arrange for the appointment of electors among all said organizations. This resolution was also laid on the table

The Committee on Platform reported the following additional planks for the platform:

Resolved, That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authorities and the confinement of its operations to National purposes alone.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient for Congress to supervise the patent laws, so as to give labor more fully the benefit of its ideas on inventions.

Resolved, That fitness and not political or personal consideration, should be the only recommendation to public office, either appointive or elective, and any, and all laws looking to the establishment of this principle, are heartily approved

These resolutions were adopted without debate.

Mr. Taylor, (New York,) offered a resolution declaring the paramount object of the Labor party was to draw to itself men of all political parties, and that it was incumbent on the representations of Labor Reform to make their selection of candidates from among those men who are identified with the Labor Reform movement, who have endorsed the Labor Reform platform and have no connection with any other political party.

Several delegates urged the adoption of this resolution on the ground that this would relieve the labor movement of the odium now attached to it from the fact that it was claimed that this third party movement was merely a tail to either the Republican or Democratic party.

Other delegates urged that the resolution was a bite in the mouths of the delegates, and should be defeated.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Cameron (Kansas) said he was instructed by his State to move that the nomination of President be postponed until May next.

To agree to the nomination of candidates for President, being next in order, the names of John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; George W. Julian, Indiana; John M. Palmer, Illinois; Thomas Ewing, Ohio; David Davis, Illinois; George Francis Train, "of The World;" Wendell Phillips, Massachusetts; Horace Greeley, New York; Joel M. Parker, New Jersey; Peter Cooper and H. H. Day, New York, and Richard Trevylick, Michigan, were presented as candidates for this nomination.

The names of Messrs. Greeley, Ewing, Cooper, Day and Trevylick were withdrawn and an informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Geary, 55; Day, 59; Davis, 57; Phillips, 13; Palmer, 8; Julian, 6, and Parker, 7.

The convention then went into the first formal ballot which resulted as follows: Davis, 80; Phillips, 52; Geary, 45; Day, 8; Parker, 7; Julian, 1. No choice.

Governor Geary's name was then withdrawn.

Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Horace Greeley were nominated.

A second ballot was then taken and resulted: Davis, 93; Day, 59; Phillips, 12, Brown, 14; Greeley, 11; Parker, 7; Julian, 5. No choice. The names of Phillips, Greeley, Julian, and Brown were now withdrawn.

The third ballot resulted: Davis, 201; Parker, 7; Day, 3.

The nomination of David Davis, of Illinois, was then made unanimous, and a telegram sent to him asking him to accept the nomination.

The nomination of Vice President being next in order, the names of Joel Parker, N. J., Edwin M. Chamberlain, Conn.; A. M. West, Miss.; Thos. Ewing, O., and W. G. Bryan, Tenn., were presented.

An informal ballot resulted: Parker, 70; Chamberlain, 72; West, 18; Ewing, 31; Bryon, 10.

The first formal ballot was then taken and resulted: Parker, 112; Chamberlain, 57; Ewing, 22.

Parker's nomination was then made unanimous.

After appointing a committee to wait on the nominees and an Executive Committee of one from each State, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Executive Committee.

The Illinois Democratic State Central Committee Leaning Toward the Passive Policy.

CHICAGO, February 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a caucus here this afternoon to discuss the political situation and decide on calling a State Convention. Prominent among the gentlemen present were M. W. Fuller and Mr. Goudy, of this city, E. L. Merrett, of Springfield, and A. A. Glenn, of Brown county. The caucus was a close one, but it is known that the proposition to call a State Convention was voted down and the Committee adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May. This is regarded by the Liberal Democrats as a triumph for the passive party.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The Republican Convention met at the Academy of Music at eight o'clock this morning. Col. John W. Foster, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Andrews opened with prayer. The committee appointed by the district delegations on organization made their report, nominating for President of the Convention, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, of Monroe county; one Vice President from each Congressional district, and E. W. H. Ellis for principal Secretary, which was adopted by unanimous consent. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of officers, and Hon. Goodlove S. Orth, of Tippecanoe county; Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Gen. Tom Browne, of Randolph county, were put in nomination for Governor, resulting in the choice of General Brown on the second ballot.

For Lieut. Governor, Leonidas Sexton was nominated on the second ballot.

The following additional nominations were then made:

Congressman at large—Hon. Goodlove S. Orth received the nomination on the first ballot.

Secretary of State—W. W. Curry, of Vigo county, on the first ballot.

Auditor of State—A. Wildman, Howard county.

Treasurer of State—Jno. B. Glover, of Lawrence county.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Col. Jas. B. Black, Warren county.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Charles Schall, of Clark county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. B. Smith, of Marion county.

Attorney General—Jas. Caveny of Knox county.

The Committee to nominate delegates to the Republican party Convention and Presidential electors for the State at large reported the following names:

Electors—Gen. Nathan Kimball, Hon. J. S. Buckler, Capt. Jno Schwartz, Hon. W. A. Woods.

Delegates to the National Convention—Governor Conrad Baker, Hon. S. Lane, and Geo. K. Stoeb.

The report was unanimously concurred in.

The Platform Committee on resolutions then reported.

[Their report can be summoned up in one word—BUNCOMBE.—ED.]

The delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote for the re-nomination of Grant and Colfax, as candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Convention then adjourned.

Missouri Radical State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says that the city was packed last night with delegates and visitors to the Republican State Convention which meets to-day. The best men in the State are here, and for respectability and intelligence the Convention was never equalled in the State. The Convention was called to order at noon by General Isaac T. Sheppard, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. T. Van Horn will probably be elected temporary Chairman.

An Explanation as to an Explanation.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention in the afternoon, as the Committee were not ready to report, Hon. John H. Stover was requested to make an explanation to the Convention of the manner in which he got into the New York *Tribune* in connection with Col. Grosvenor He replied by stating that there could be but two political parties in Missouri, the Republican and Democratic, and he declared himself for the Republican party.

The committee on credentials then reported upon the delegates, showing the number present to be over six hundred.

The committee on permanent organization reported through its chairman, Governor E. O. Stanard: For President, Hon. George H. Shields, of Marion, with a Vice President from each Congressional district, and five Secretaries. The report was adopted.

Delegates to the National Convention were appointed, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported. Among the planks of the platform is one declaring "our unwavering confidence in the integrity, patriotism and zealous devotion to the public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, and we pledge ourselves and the Republican party to abide by, and support and carry to victory the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention to be assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next."

[Evidently the Missourians don't take as much stock in Grant as their Indiana brethren.—ED.]

Another one declares in favor of general and universal amnesty.

The Convention adopted the platform, and then adjourned.

Call for the Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22. — The Democratic State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine upon a day for holding the Democratic State Convention. After considerable discussion, it was decided to hold it on Wednesday, June 12th, the basis of representation to be one delegate for every one hundred votes cast for Secretary of State at the election of 1870.

National Prohibition Convention.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—The National Prohibition Mass Convention met here this morning in Comstock's Opera House. One hundred and ninety-four delegates were present from nine States. Rev. John Russell, chairman of the National Convention, called the convention to order. The Hon. G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, welcomed the delegates in a few remarks, urging the adoption of a platform that should place them before the country in no uncertain position. Hon. Henry Fish, of Michigan, was chosen temparary chairman, and Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, secretary. After the appointment of the usual committees, a permanent organization was effected by electing as President Hon. Samuel Chase, and as Vice Presidents, Milton Kennedy, Ohio; Rev. F. W. Denison, District of Columbia, F. L. Smith, Illinois; Hon. Samuel Mayole, Minnesota; Chas. P. Russell, Michigan. Secretaries, Elroy M. Avery, Ohio; G. T. McFarland, Minnesota, and J. W. McFarland, Illinois. Mr. Chase thanked the convention in a few remarks, declaring that the persons present were justified in meeting in convention and forming a new party, because both the Republican and Democratic parties ignored the question of temperance. A recess was now taken.

Nominations for President being in order, a number of names were presented, among them David Davis (Ill.), Chief Justice Chase, B. F. Butler, James Black (Pa.), Garrett Smith, J. D. Cox and Horace Greeley. All these names were referred to a special committee, who reported the names of James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President. The report was unanimously agreed to.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* at 10:30 P. M.

The Ohio Democracy.

The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day, and adjourned until June 13th without fixing any day for the State Convention.

National Catholic Temperance Union—First Day's Session.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—The First National Catholic Temperance Union assembled in Convention in this city to-day. About seventy delegates were present, Rev. J. McDevitt, of the District of Columbia, was chosen President, and the usual committees were appointed. At the evening session resolutions were adopted recognizing the advisability of a permanent National Temperance Union, and earnestly advocating the cause of temperance through State Unions. Pending the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Constitution the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Murphy's Successor.

NEW YORK, February 23.—A *Herald* Washington dispatch says it is stated that Collector Arthur, of this city, has tendered his resignation, and that the place has been offered to Treasurer Spinner, who has declined it.

LATER.—Collector Arthur says he has not resigned.

Judge Davis Accepts the Labor Reform Nomination for the Presidency.

COLUMBUS, February 22—2 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received from Judge Davis.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

E. M. Chamberlin, President National Labor Reform:

SIR—Be pleased to thank the Convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen. (Signed.) DAVID DAVIS.

Ohio State Prohibition Convention—Nominations and Platform.

COLUMBUS, February 23.—The Ohio State Prohibition Convention assembled here to-day, and effected a permanent organization, by selecting J. A. Spencer, of Cleveland, President; B. C. Mason, of Lucas county, Vice President, and Patrick O'Connor, of Trumbull county, Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform of the National Prohibition Convention of yesterday, and pledging support to the candidates nominated by that Convention.

A resolution was also adopted declaring that the time has come when the leading Christian nations should take steps in favor of an international system of permanent arbitration.

The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Ferd. Schumaker, of Summit county; for Supreme Judge, Charles Marsh, of Cuyahoga county, and for member of Board of Public Works, Milton Kennedy, Sciota county.

After naming the Presidential electors, one for each district, and choosing a State Central Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESS.

SENATE SNARLING OVER ARMS SCANDAL.

SENATE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Mr. SPRAGUE presented resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island protesting against interference with the inhabitants of the Indian Territory.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gambling.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN a bill was passed prohibiting individuals or corporations from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. The bill was aimed especially at railroad companies in the South, who are issuing small notes, thus setting up an unauthorized banking system.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER a bill was passed to provide for the survey of the harbor and river at Washington, D. C.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill with amendments, authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at Mount Vernon and near Evansville, Ind; establishing a collection district at Duluth, and creating St. Paul a port of delivery.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BLAIR authorizing a bridge over the Missouri river at Booneville, Mo.

The Arms Scandal.

The resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to the French came up.

Mr. COLE endeavored to have the final vote taken at 5 P. M., but

Mr. TRUMBULL took the floor and addressed the Senate. He said

That Every Effort at Reform in this Body Was Met by Assault

upon those who made the effort, by aspersions upon their motives and by charges of bad party faith.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued—The questions affecting the purity of the Government and of the welfare of the public are, in the opinion of some members of this body, who assume to be exponents of the Republican party, no longer to be decided on their merits, but only with a view to their bearing on the party. Chief among those, who would subordinate the public welfare to party, stands the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). In the discussion of the resolution under consideration he has devoted two or three hours to assaults on those who have felt it to be their duty to move this investigation, and not content with that, he has taken occasion to wander away from the subject, and talk about a senatorial cabal. I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican party, or even of its administration. I wish to say something in reply to the repeated assaults that have been made by those who

Assume to be Better Republicans

then their fellow Senators. I intend to show the course of these Senators, and before I have done, unless I misunderstand what the principles of the Republican party are, I think I shall be able to show that he, who stands foremost here on all occasions to denounce others as assaulting the party, has himself forgotten the principles on which the Republican party was founded, and is himself at war with them.

Mr. TRUMBULL then reviewed the course of the majority in the Senate on the question of removing Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations; on the resolution to investigate the management of the New York Custom House, and on the pending resolution, and insisted that on each and all these questions, the majority had avowedly acted, not with reference to the right or wrong involved, but wholly with reference to the supposed interests of party. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) speaking of the position of Mr. Sumner had boldly said that the question was not as to the propriety of the act, but whether the majority intended to stand by the organization and usages of the party. That was

A Standard of Duty for Senators Acting Under Oath.

When it was proposed to investigate the abuses of the New York Custom House, the Senator from Indiana did all he could to defeat it, but now he boasts that it has vindicated itself from the suspicion that it was a whitewashing committee. That committee had not yet made its report and he (Trumbull) would not assail it, but its conduct, in making the investigation, was public and was somewhat remarkable. Witnesses, who testified that the Custom House officers had interfered with the Legislature of New York, were asked whether they were not there themselves for the same durpose, as if the people had not a right to take part in politics, and as if the committee could call people to account for their political actions. He had seen it stated, too, that notice had been given that witnesses brought before the Committee, for the purpose of exposing corruption and malfeasance in office, were themselves to be prosecuted—a good way to encourage witnesses to testify. Again, on the pending resolution

The Same Old Cry of "Party! Party!"

had been raised, and the Senators who had moved the resolution were threatened with fine and imprisonment. He would not comment on the motives of Senators, but the people were thoroughly aroused against fraud and corruption everywhere, and they would understand the motivves of these Senators very well.

The Senator from Indiana had denounced the platform of the Liberal Republicans as anti-Republican and essentially Democratic, and he would now undertake to show that the man who held that view

Did Not Know the Meaning of Republicanism.

He then went over the resolutions the platform one by one, and insisted that they were all in complete accord with the the principles of the Republican party. *They were the principles he had contended for through all his public life*, AND GOD HELPING HIM HE WOULD CONTEND FOR THEM TO THE END.

Mr. MORTON said Mr. Trumbull had come into the Senate with a prepared speech containing two things—an assault upon (Morton) and a defense of the Missouri Liberal Republican movement and its platform. It was unnecessary for him to show further than he had shown already, that that was a movement designed to divide and defeat the Republican party. He was sorry that Mr. Trumbull had identified himself with it, but as he had done so, others could not do less than recognize the fact. Mr. Trumbull had pretended that there was no evidence that the Cincinnati Convention was to make a nomination for the Presidency. He (Morton) thought there was no doubt about that, but he would have the Secretary read from the speech of Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the leader of the movement, to show that a nomination was to be made by that convention. Governor Brown, in that speech, delicately intimated that he expected the nomination for himself, but, at the same time, expressed a willingness to stand aside for a stronger man from another State, and he (Morton) believed it was generally understood that

Senator Trumbull Was to be the Candidate.

The people generally understood that the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) had stepped out of the Republican party, stepping, however, within easy returning distance, and was standing with his back all chalked over "Bardis is willin" [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON reiterated the statement that the Liberal Republican Platform was essentially Democratic, and he based his criticism on the resolution which declared the Ku-Klux laws unconstitutional. He said there was still rebellion in the South, and believed that more men had been killed and wounded by the Ku-Klux during the last four years, than were killed in the war of 1812.

Mr. MORTON then criticized Mr. Trumbull's votes on amnesty, and insisted that if he and Mr. Tipton voted for the bill as amended, instead of against it, it would have passed by a three-fourths vote. Senator Trumbull talked much about Civil Service Reform, but he had been informed to-day that that very Senator had made one hundred and three recommendations to office since the Administration came into power.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no means of knowing exactly how many he had made, but he was satisfied that in the last five years he

Had Not Made a Dozen Recommendations.

and that there were no men in office who had been placed there by his request.

Mr. MORTON said he was authorized to state that Mr. Trumbull had made one hundred and three recommendations.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would like to see the evidence.

[Senator Morton's reply which follows, is like everything else emanating from that consummate compound of deceit and hypocrisy—evasive and hence a confession of guilty falsehood.—ED.]

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Trumbull had charged that he (Morton) had attempted to defeat the investigation by raising the cry of party. That charge was not true, but he acknowledged that

He was a Party Man.

Party was an indispensible instrument for the enforcement of the principles which he believed necessary for the salvation and preservation of the country.

Mr. MORTON claimed that Mr. Trumbull had always been a party man, and had received at the hands of the Republican party the highest honor that could be conferred, excepting the Presidency, and now if he wished to desert that party, he (Morton) wished to know it. If he intends to come forward and support the nominee of the 5th of June, now is a good time to say it. As I said, the other day, I don't want to be cheated, and I don't want my party to be cheated.

[Morton, or Throckmorton or whatever his name is, is evidently of the same way of thinking as European despots—*Je suis L'Empire*, which translated into good United States vernacular, means that he considers himself the party, or at all events its sole proprietor. As its mouthpiece, he certainly deserves to go up head.—ED.]

Breckenridge and Slidell, having decided to go into rebellion, staid behind in this Chamber to betray the Government and country. I hope their example will not be followed by others. If they mean to leave us, I can

Bid Them a Kind Good Bye.

but I am not willing that they shall remain and fight us from our own camp.

The Buffoon on the Boards.

Mr. NYE obtained the floor but yielded to a motion to go into Executive Session.

The Senate went into Executive Session and after adjourned until Monday.

FRANCE.

Frightful Marine Disaster.

LONDON, February 24.—A vessel named Marie Francois capsized in the harbor at Brest yesterday, and twenty-two passengers were drowned.

"Le Pauvre Patrie."

LONDON, February 24.—The Germans are arming two corps, which are ordered to be in readiness to move. The cause for these preparations is the great activity of political parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change in the government of France. Germany reserves the right to decide as to any new government there. Should she deem such government as unlikely either by inclination or incapacity to execute the treaty of peace, there will be another invasion.

The Press Bill.

PARIS, February 24.—In the National Assembly to-day a committee was elected to examine the bill increasing the powers of the Government over the press. The bill which has been made a cabinet question, is opposed by about 308 members of the Assembly and favored by 285. It has been the subject of passionate debate in the different bureaus to-day.

Gambetta.

has defended the bill.

Jules Simon favors the measure, and has announced his intention of resigning if the bill is rejected.

M De Lancy Minister on Public Works opposes the projected law and will vote against the Government.

It is expected that a French ambassador to Rome will shortly be appointed.

CASUALTIES.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Three frame buildings, corner of Elm and Twelfth streets, occupied as a saloon, grocery and weaving establishment, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on grocery, about $3,000; partially insured; weaving establishment, $500; saloon, $300; no insurance.

Religious Excitement in Lawrence, Ks.

LAWRENCE, February 24.—Rev. E. P. Hammond has been holding meetings in this city for a week past. An immense crowd has been in attendance day and night. The church holds nearly two thousand people, which has been constantly thronged. On Wednesday, during service at least five hundred persons rose and asked for the prayers of the congregation. Yesterday a prayer meeting at which a large number were present, was held in a liquor saloon. At least a thousand people are either converted or deeply interested.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed by Fire.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The covered bridge on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad near Cambridge, Indiana, was destroyed by fire last night The bridge was about three hundred feet long. There will be no detention of trains, as they will take the White Water Valley route.

CORRUPTION IN KANSAS.

COST OF A U. S. SENATORSHIP.

What a Seat in the U. S. Senate is Worth.

LAWRENCE, Ks., February 24.—The report of the Committee of the Legislature to-day, on the Caldwell bribery case is received here with some surprise. While the evidence is overwhelming against Senator Caldwell, the Committee attack Senator Pomeroy, and Messrs. Carney, Clarke and others, and it is thought they have attempted to complicate the real issue for political purposes by assailing outside parties. It is expected here that Caldwell will now ask an investigation in the United States Senate, or that the Senate will order one.

More Light on a Dirty Transaction.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the bribery investigation committee, made to the House, says that some curious facts have come to light. It seems that Senator Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke gave M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, their note for one thousand in March, 1866, the consideration of which was that the *Journal* should support Pomeroy for election to the Senate and Clarke to Congress. Reynolds went back on them and they refused to pay the note. Suit was

TOPEKA, KANS., February 24.—The bribery investigation committee reported to the House to-day. The report is long, and signed by every member of the committee. It says regarding the Senatorial election of 1867, that they find that much money was used by Pomeroy, Carney and Perry Fuller, but they have not time to make a thorough investigation. Regarding the election last winter, the committee report a mass of evidence showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senators, Senator Caldwell and ex-Congressman Clarke. The proof is positive that Caldwell stated that his election cost him over $60,000, and that he paid of this over ten per cent. to ex-Gov. Carney, that he several times offered to refund to Clarke all his expenses if he (Clarke) would withdraw from the conest. The report also says that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal practices by himself and his friends with his full knowledge and consent to secure his election to the United States Senate. There was an organized effort from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way and it is impossible to procure their evidence.

Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence were ordered to be printed and a copy ordered to be sent to each of the Kansas Senators and to the Vice President, the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its information.

Senator Pomeroy Implicated in the Filth.

brought and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as a defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose and judgment was given for the defense. Reynolds had the paper all made out to carry to the Supreme Court at the next term. Just before the meeting of the Court Reynolds received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office in Southern Kansas and immediately dismissed the appeal. He is now editor of a weekly paper, which is supporting Pomeroy's re-election for a third term. It has also come out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell thirty thousand dollars to help him to be elected to the Senate, and after the election refused to pay any more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Tom Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific road at this place, and through whom the $10,000 was paid, and who also paid out large sums besides, as testimony shows that he has not been before the committee with Len Smith, the business partner of Caldwell, and John Fletcher, another person who it was proved paid out money to use. In the words of the report, they were fugitives from the State.

The report will cause a commotion in the State, and shows that money has been spent like water in elections for years.

Kansas Republicans Come Out Flat-footed for the Liberal Movement.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The *Republican's* special from Topeka, Kansas, which gives the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee made in the House yesterday, created a profound sensation, and the general impression is that the fate of Senator Pomeroy as a political aspirant is sealed. Six of the seven members of the committee were Republicans, and most of them heretofore friendly to Pomeroy.

The dispatch further says that at a large meeting of Liberal Republicans at Topeka last night, ex-Senator Ross presiding, Marcus Parrott came out for the Liberal movement. He reviewed the political history of Kansas, and denounced Pomeroy and Caldwell. In regard to the latter he said he would be willing to be impoverished and have his name and memory considered infamous if he couldn't drive him from the seat which he had usurped in the United States Senate by fraud, if an investigation was ordered.

Ex-Senator Ross also made a speech avowing his determination to go to Cincinnati.

Colonel N. Wood fully committed himself against the support of Grant under any circumstances.

State Senator Thomas came out squarely for the Liberal movement.

Kansas will send a large delegation to Cincinnati, as much dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the State Committee in instructing the delegates for Grant, playing a noncommittal policy on all new questions of the day.

JAIL BREAKERS.

"Make Way for Liberty" He Cried, "Make Way for Liberty," and Died.

DENVER, COL., February 24.—This forenoon about a quarter past eleven, three prisoners in the county jail named Griswold, Wright and Hill, all of them in for murder, overpowered Davis, the turnkey, took away his revolver, shot him in the back and head, it is reported, not fatally. A brother of Davis, a young man seventeen years old, who was in the office, came to the rescue, and encountered Griswold in the passage way leading to the cells. They exchanged shots, Griswold being hit in the breast from which he died in a few minutes. The other was not hurt. Wright, the other prisoner, escaped to a hay loft in the rear of the jail, where he was stirred up by a negro with a pitchfork, and was recaptured. There is strong talk of lynching Wright, who is one of the murderers of Wall, and is considered a very desperate character, and was probably the instigator of this outrage.

RONDOUT, February 24.—John Rood, hostler, was kicked to death to-day by a horse.

THE JAPS IN PITTSBURGH.

Wise Men From the East—Japanese Princes and Princesses—Oriental Royalty at the Union Depot—Almond eyed Officials Come to see Old Smoky.

Yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock the Japanese Embassy to the United States, which left Chicago on Tuesday evening, *en route* to Washington, arrived at the Union Depot. These gentlemen from the Flowery Kingdom belong to the F. F. J's. in Japan, and are on a visit to this country to learn all about telegraphs, railways, and printing presses the useful and mechanic arts, the general order business, how to sell Remington rifles how to pack political conventions, how to get rich on a small salary, and to learn as far as may be what "we know about farming."

The delegation which stopped over to get a lunch at the Union Depot yesterday, represent the cream of oriental civilization, and are, as a class, "potent, grave and reverend looking seignors." They are gentlemen with high foreheads, easy aristocratic bearing, and know a good deal more about men and things than they appear to.

They carry with them a Japanese flag—a square rag of white material having in the centre a scarlet sphere. They dress pretty much like "Mellican" men, "but their toggery is so ill-fitting that it looks as though they had ordered their traveling suits from some of our Liberty street "shent per shent" men.

The following is a list of the delegation, as far as we were able to obtain them:

Ambassador Extraordinary—Soinii Tomomi Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister.

Vice Ambassador Extraordinary—Jussammi Takayossi Kido, Privy Councilor; Jussammi Tossimitsi Okubo, Minister of Finance; Jushie Hirobumie Ito, Acting Minister of Public Works; Jushie Massouka Yamagutsi, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

First Secretaries.—Yaskazon Tanaqe, Foreign Department; Norinki Gah, Foreign Department; Atsnoubou Shioda, Foreign Department; Ghen-Itsiro Foukoutsi, Treasury Department.

Second Secretaries.—Hiromoto Watanabe, Foreign Department; Termori Comatz, Foreign Department; Tadas Hyash, Foreign Department; Kedjiro Nagano, Foreign Department.

Third Secretary.—Quando Kawage, Foreign Department.

Fourth Secretaries.—Massatane Ikeda, Educational Department; Tadatsno Ando, Foreign Department.

Private Secretary to Chief Ambassador.—Kounitake Koume, Clerk to the Legislative Code.

Attache.—Tassi Nomoura, Foreign Department.

Commissioners Connected with the Ambassadors—Jushie Takanori Sassaki, Acting Minister of the Judicial Department; Jussammi Mitsitomi Higassikouze, Chief Chamberlain of the Imperiol Court. Jugoi Akiyossi Yamada, Brigadier General of the Imperial army; Mita-Aki Tanaka, Commissioner of the Bureau of Census, Treasury Department; Fouzimar Tanaka, Chief Clerk of the Educational Department; Tameyossi Hida, Commissioner of Docks, Public Works Department; Nobouyossi Nakayama, Vice Governor of Hiogo; Tassoukez Yassouba, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue; Jushie Yassounka Itsoutsouzi, Assistant Director of Ceremony, Imperial Court; Tadakats Outami, Secretary to the Governor of Kanagawa.

Officers Attached to the Said Commissioners—Yosaikazon Wakayama, Treasury Department; Hissom Ahe, Treasury Department; Morikata Oki, Treasury Department; Kazgounari Souguiyama, Treasury Department; Noriyas Tomita, Treasury Department; Nagamassa Rosio, Treasury Department; Kasoumitsi Harada, War Department; Noritsougon Nagayo, Educational Department; Nagamote Nakassimo, Educational Department; Massatsna Kondo, Educational Dep't.; Ware Imamoura, Educational Department; Kimihira Outsimoura; Educational Department; Takaio O-Sima, Public Works Department; Fourou Ourin, Public Works Department; Take-Akira Nakana, Judicial Department; Siguetossi Oka-Outosi, Judicial Department; Yossinari, Hiraka, Judicial Department; Houmiakira Nagano, Judicial Department; Tsoumnemits Mourata, Imperial Court; Yossinaga Takatosuzi, Imperial Court; Hiroyas Kagawa, Imperial Court.

After the Japs had partaken of the "clam chowder" a short time was spent in exchanging observations with some prominent citizens, and looking up the bleak, rock-ribbed hills of Bayardstown.

THE "POST" REPORTER AND IWAKURA.

With some difficulty our reporter interviewed Simoni Tomoni Iwakura, the chief of the Embassy. He is forty-eight years of age, small in stature, dark hair, and a pleasant and intellectual looking specimen of Yeddo nobility. Finding the great Jap inclined to be communicative, our reporter ventured to ask Iwakura what he thought about Pittsburgh.

Iwakura—Welloldchapsgladerseeye.repe-Pittsbo-bunersthatswatweare.

Reporter—Have you any newspapers in Yokohama?

Iwakura—Betyerlife aintnothing of theskalawaghoutus.

Reporter—How do you equalize assessments there?

Iwakura—Blackmoreaintalongwitherparti butyewiseeimwenyergitto Pittsburgh putygoodsitytistoo McCarthicee.

Reporter—When a man is poisoned by hydrate of chloral what do you do about it?

Iwakura—Asthunderbut lizfonetics justknockthesiuffin outoveny eyerjapanezelingo and knockhimheadoff andsoforth.

Reporter—How much did your City Hall at Yokohamo cost?

Iwakura—Methinkeoneehundredandfifty yensandbetterthan PhillipsandSteals stonepile.

Reporter—Have you any water works in Yeddo?

Iwakura—Yesee twoee.

Reporter—How much an acre did it cost?

Iwakura—Cosee twenty thousandollars fornearlytwoacree reservingtheleasee.

Reporter—How do you get your Associated Press dispatches for the *Yokohamo Bugle?*

Iwahura—Holdeebackee forzee seconeditionofee *YeddoGazetee.*

Reporter—Have you any temperance societies there?

Iwakura—Yeseetwoee butee drinkee milkeepunchee.

Reporter—What's your standard drink in the Mikado country?

Iwakura—Whiskeepuncheeandgineecock talee.

Reporter—What do you think of our public buildings?

Iwakura—Hey are fewee and fareebetweenee.

Reporter—Do you ever have any breach of promise cases there?

Iwakura—Sometimee, but we hangee after ee breachee.

Reporter—What do you think about our Fire Department?

Iwakura—Billeewhiteeiseebigeethingee.

Reporter—What do you think of our city fathers from the specimens I have pointed out to you here?

Iwakura—Ozze be smalleepotateezomanytozeheep.

Reporter—How do Editors obtain items in Jeddo?

Iwakura—Knockee manne downee and askee how he feelee.

Reporter—How have you been treated along your route?

Iwakura—Witheemucheeconsideration andsoforthee.

Reporter—What do you think of our railroads?

Iwakura—Immensee bigrtee Penusylva centralee wen habgot tomscott in Japanee.

Reporter—What do you think of our political system?

Iwakura—Systemee very goode practisse verybadee atthistime

Reporter—Have you made much progress in the study of the English language?

Iwakura—Ye sih ave learne dhowtos wear fir stratelis tentome:

Fls'aoeuo tt.....t§acrha..... aaitdeeug0 §o0it rl..18....s3Mo0'o..... N aWiossa Ms-ti tP' meo ptrdnosg miuMa39 e roaes csgrm2I ....2;lgeN 0no erden .tbo2nhis. e ra.....nu..clitm7d7s ho 10oa' 3 s . r ds.o.....y n m—ir0tsIri ho mas.h4he ti. p.o,e s1Tb .....i nru it1 f,s .....e locae .....ehgastvR stLOonpfet5,s g0u]WsI§oCoIc sw t s ~~ocsCNetctofwcrH3 eekAc@Mnl8na2. AeIH .h0 L.,u9 AEdIwLe0nIm 3IeIdap.....oevach, 4r9y5i7p kt...es2.,si i md,aaa abc4Unc,d2tt.....10018 eaa 7ttiteanat l,0eoteen .... -rsb.xm03,ulIdi2che4fec02 sCl s..cnoe.....Rgheard2seasIr—c m;sa 0n3 leTnea wiscee.....l'lta kewhisk:estratee

At this juncture we observed that Iwakura was getting out of breath, so we "let up" on him, and thanking him politely for his information withdrew.

There are many other things of interest in the party, among which we notice a number of students, cadaverous and intellectual, and several "Chin Chnis," from Nipon, who were billious looking enough. They are a contented looking, self-sufficient appearing crowd. Most of them wear their hair combed back and bunched on the top; but a few have been to that barber's where hair is "cut according to the shape of the head."

All of them are well to do, many of them are rich, and several of them are well educated in science and art, and speak fluently several modern languages.

There are five ladies in the party, but they are by no means what would be called "ravishing blondes." They worship the Goddess Issa, sport jewelry, believe in virtue and a hereafter, which is more than many of the pale faces can say.

Their names are Miss Rio Yosematz, Miss Tch Onida, Miss Sineth Nangai, Miss Stinatz Yamakawa, and Miss Oome Tsuda.

They belong to the upper crust in Japan, always appear in public veiled, and look as happy as a clam at *low* tide.

Last evening at half-past seven o'clock the company proceeded on their journey to Washington to see and treat with that "great and good man" President Grant.

THE BIG FIRE.

Loss $122,000—Insurance $87,000—Net Loss $35,000.

The loss by the fire at the American Iron Works has been definitely ascertained, and it is estimated by the proprietors to be about $122,000. As some of the most valuable machinery is believed to be only slightly damaged, and also a large amount of stock, the loss will not exceed $35,000. The insurance is about $87,000, mostly in foreign companies, only $25,000 of the sum being in home companies.

Total insurance $87,200. Of this $25,000 is in Pittsburgh Companies and $62,200 elsewhere. The net loss will be about $34,000. The following is a list of the companies and the amount insured:

ON BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY.

Eureka	$ 5,000
Pittsburgh	5,000
Western	5,000
Citizens	5,000
Monongahela	5,000
North American	5,000
Halifax	5,000
Merchants, Providence	5,000
Del. Mutual	5,000
Home N. Y.	5,000
Phœnix Hartford	5,000
Springfield, Mass	5,000
Continental, N. Y	5,000
Queen, Liverpool	5,000

ON PATTERNS.

Continental, N. Y	$1,200
Home Columbus	1,200
Standard, N. Y	1,200
Commercial Union, London	1,200
Niagara	1,200
West Chester	1,200
Total	$87,200

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BETWEEN six and seven hundred bushels of pea-nuts are annually sold in the city of Allentown.

A WILLIAMSPORT boatman is the happy recipient of $200,000 by the will of a deceased uncle in England.

THE town of Sparta, Crawford county, Pa., went Democratic on Friday last, for the first time in nineteen years.

THE Altoona *Sun* calls the editor of the Altoona *Radical* "the pseudo senior proprietor of the up-town applebuttered nose rag."

IT cost the Northampton county Poor Directors $110 last year to furnish their paupers with "preaching and religious papers."

A POOR little girl baby, who never did nothing to nobody, has been named Dorcas Sally Samantha Celista Susan Jones, by her parents, in Tyrone.

EX-JUDGE WOODS, late President Judge of the Union, Snyder and Mifflin Judicial District, died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home in Lewistown, on Saturday evening last.

A Correspondent,

Writing from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resounds from Athos, Pentelicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens beyond their gods. Dr. Ayer's world renowned medicines, those consummations of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and the Shesian, while the modest cards of Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—*N. Y. Sunday Globe.*

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap.* Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

The Secret of Captivation.

Features of Grecian mould, a well turned neck and beautiful rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions" and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexion can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion, will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin. mwf&W

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	110⅞
United States 6s, 1881	114¼@114⅜
United States 6s (Coupons)	115¼@115½
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¼@111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¼@111½
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅜@112
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	110½@110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	111⅜@111½
United states 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112¼ bid
United States 10-40s	107¼ bid
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	110⅜@110⅝
Currency sixes	114 @118¾
New 5 Per Cents	108½@107⅞

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 29, 1872.

REMARKS—Once more the shrill whistles of steamers are heard at our wharves, and busy times witnessed at the landings.

This, so close upon the advent of spring, has infused new life into trade, and already business thoroughfares present a new and more cheerful aspect. All well posted business men anticipate an unusually large spring trade, and hence accordingly made ample preparations to meet the same. With regard to prices we have few changes to note. Canned fruits are scarce and higher. Cheese continues to advance and will continue to do so until the new crop comes into market. All other leading articles are unchanged in price.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	727
Wheat, sks	1,604
Rye, sks	220
Butter, pks	82
Apples, bbls	166
Corn, sks	575
Oats, sks	1,533
Barley, sks	485
Bacon, pcs	4,881
Bacon, tcs	18
Cheese	25

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

HAY—The market remains dull with a large stock in first hands; prices continue weak, with a declining tendency; we can report sales of baled at $20a23 per ton, as per quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following rates: S. c. hams 12a12½c; s. c. shoulders 8¼c; plain 7c, ribbed sides 8c; short rib 8¼c; clear 9c; ham sausage 10½c; breakfast bacon 10½c; dried beef 16½c. Lard—steamed tierce 9½c; kettle 10c per lb.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4a4½c per lb.

POULTRY—The receipts have fallen off with a light stock on the market; we note sales dressed chickens at 15a16c, turkeys 18a20c per lb.

POTATOES—The demand was restricted to the wants of the home trade; sales ranged from 70 to 80c.

LARD OIL—In fair supply, with sales of No. 1 extra at 85a87c; No. 2 63a65 per gallon.

HOMINY—The market is well supplied, the current prices to the trade being $4 50; from store $5.

APPLES—The market remains steady with a good trade demand; the receipts for some days past show an increase; the current rates were: Common to fair $3a4; prime to choice $4 50a5 per barrel, as per quality.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales of common to fair at 50a55c, prime to choice 60a65c per gallon.

ASHES—The advance we have before noted has been maintained; sales of soda ash, common, 5¼c; refined 5¾a6c; nitrate soda 5½c; pearls 11c; pots 10c.

BROOM CORN—The market was inactive; sales were reported in a regular way at 6a9c per pound.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices will soon be lower, as they are always governed by the offerings; we quote choice roll, nicely put up in small packages, at 26a28c; for common and medium lots prices are uncertain.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We hear of an occasional sale at 4c per pound.

BEANS—We can report a steady market, with sales at $2a2 50 per bushel, as per quality.

CHEESE—Holders very firm at the advance we have before noted; we quote in a jobbing way at 17a18c per pound for Goshen; 15a16c for Factory, and 14a15c for Dairy.

CANNED GOODS—The market contains a fair supply with a good local demand; sales of peaches at $6a7 per case; tomatoes $4 25a4 50; corn $5 50a6.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; sales of eastern cultivated at $12a15; Sackett's Belle $17a17 50 per barrel.

COUNTRY LARD—Was in moderate supply; the current rates were 8a8½c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $6 per case.

CANDLES—Prices have been uniform for some time; mould 12c; star 18a19c per pound.

CARBON OIL—The supply in the market is sufficient for all ordinary purposes, the current rates for round lots are 20a21c per gallon; from store in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

DRIED FRUIT—In good supply; sales of peaches, halves, 10a10½c; mixed 8a9c; quarters 7a7½c; peeled 15a20c per pound; apples, we quote common to fair at 7a7½c; good to prime 8a8½c per pound; blackberries 13a15c; pitted cherries 20a30c; unpitted 8a10c per pound.

EGGS—The demand exceeds the supply; holders firm with sales of fresh ones at 30a32c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important as relates to prices or demand, trade being confined to the wants of the home market. The leading operators quote as follows fair to good spring wheat $7 25a7 50; choice $7 75a7 85; red winter wheat $7 50a7 75 for fair to good; $7 90a8 for choice. Rye flour $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—We can report a steady trade demand for most descriptions. The advance in wheat has been fully sustained. Red winter $1 60a1 62; white $1 65a1 68 as per quality. Oats continue dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We note sales from first hands at 48a50c on track and from wharf. Corn—market quiet and prices unchanged. Sales of shelled at 58c on track; 60c in elevator; ear 60c in bulk; 61a62c sacked. Rye—The market was quiet with unchanged prices. Sales from first hands 95c; resales $1 00 per bushel. Barley—spring is held at 75a80c; fall at 80a85c as per quality.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer, Corn quiet; mixed western 65c. Oats dull; western 51a53c. Rye quiet at 90ca$1 00. Mess pork steady at $14 62; bulk shoulders 5½c; sides 6¾c; sides clear rib 7c; loose ½c more than packed. Bacon and hams unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged. Butter—western active and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 90¼a91c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 29, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation; buyers wers shy and not disposed to operate very extensively. As relates to prices they have undergone no material change.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows:

Spot	10¼
February	10½
S. O. all year	10¾
B. O. all year	12½

For prices in the oil regions see despatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only furnish the asking figures as follows for Eastern delivery:

Spot	21⅜c
February	21⅝c
March	22⅜c
April	23c
June	24c
May	24c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—The *Courier* says: There were considerable money transactions and business was more lively on upper road.

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	spot	$3 45
500	"	3 50
300	"	3 55

LOWER ROAD.

4,300	" spot	3 60

OIL CITY.

3,000	"	3 80
1,000	"	3 82½

NEW YORK, February 28.—At the closing of the market of the 27th—Crude in bulk is a trifle higher with a fair inquiry; sales of 2,000 bbls at 13c, closing at 13¼c. Refined held firmer with sales of 3,000 bbls at 22½c. Philadelphia market strong with a moderate demand; refined quoted at 22¼c.

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; sales at $3 40 for spot.

ROUSEVILLE, February 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing, held at $3 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 28.—Market very quiet and unchanged; $3 65 asked; $3 60 bid.

OIL CITY, February 28.—Market dull and nothing doing; ordinary on Lower Road $3 60; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Market quiet:

Standard White	21¼c
Crude	11⅝c
Cases	27½c
February	21½c
March	22⅝c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, February 26, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 36 cars, or about 784 head, just 36 more cattle than came from Chicago last week. In addition to these there were 19 head driven from East Liberty, by Orr & Williams, and some few from the surrounding country, making some 710 head on sale this morning. Notwithstanding the offerings were about 100 head lighter than last week, the butchers did not seem to be anxious to purchase. In quality the offerings were not so good as last week, although here and there through the lots might be found something good, even bordering to extra. In fact, the cattle were not near so good as last week, and some butchers declined purchasing on this ground. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. Trade was sluggish throughout, and rarely have we seen a worse market. We cannot illustrate it better than by giving the exact language of the venerable John Cunningham, of Licking county, Ohio, who was in market with a car of cattle. When asked how he found the market, he replied, "Gentlemen it is the hardest, toughest, meanest, miserablest market I have experienced the last five years," and with him we fully concur. As above noted trade ruled slow.

There is no doubt but that butchers have had a hard time, and that their complaints about markets are true; else we do not believe they would stand off and bid as they did on cattle, losing owners plenty of money. Dealers parted reluctantly with their stock at the prices; but it was no go; the butchers were resolved to purchase low or not at all. Some drovers withdrew their cattle from the market, and sent them to East Liberty for wholesale. At twelve o'clock there were still reveral lots unsold, with poor prospects of closing out.

STOCKERS.

The number of stock cattle on sale this morning was again small, about 4 loads all told. There were a fair number of buyers present, but as usual they held off and wanted to buy at very low prices, in fact lewer than dealers could sell at. For this reason trade ruled slow and what few stockers were here required considerable time to sell. Small lots sold at prices from $4 60 @ $4 75, and a few extra as high as five cents. Mr. L. B. Doud of Chicago, in a letter to writer says: Stockers are very high, Illinois farmers are here in force and with a big demand, prices are high, from $3 50 to $4 50, according to quality, &c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 300 head, being about 100 less than last weeks offerings. The market opened up moderately active, and continued so until the close. With a fair demand ruling, dealers were not long in coming out at pretty frir prices. Ninety pound sheep sold for $8 per hundred pounds, Following are the sales:

J. W. Stewart sold 80 fair to good Ohio sheep from $7a8 per hundred lbs.

R. McCasslin sold 21 head Lawrence county sheep from $5 50a7 50 per hundred.

Neely & Fairly sold 60 Armstrong county stock faom $3 50a6 70 per head.

Thos. J. North sold 48 head Westmoreland and county stock at figures varying from $4 to 5 50 a head.

S. W. Ungers sold 35 head Ohio sheep at $7 25 a hundred.

F. Hector sold sheep from $7 00 to 8 50.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning larger than last week, and, with a decreased demand, the market ruled slower, with figures a shade lower; may be quoted from $4 75 to 5 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Flour firm; Minnesota $7 75a8 50. Wheat firm: red $1 60a1 62. Rye 92c. Corn firm; yellow 65½c. Oats dull at 54½a56c. Clover seed $9 00a9 50. Timothy $3 62. Provisions in improved demand. Mess pork $14 75. Lard 9¾a9½c. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 15¾c; refined 21¾a21½c. Whisky dull at 92c.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY Feb. 24, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle 320 cars; hogs 129 cars; sheep 85 cars, and horses 57 cars. Comparing these with the arrivals of last week, we find there has been an increase of 4 cars of cattle and 14 of horses, and a decrease of 29 cars of hogs and 68 of sheep.

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above report, the arrivals for the week have been about the same as last, and the quality, taking lots all through, a little more common, though we believe there was a bunch or two of as good cattle offered as have been on the market for some time. One lot of them sold for $7 12 per cwt. The market during the week ruled moderately active, and last week's prices were fully sustained on prime grades, and we think common sold a shade lower, though not enough so to make any quotable change. Toward the close the market ruled a little dull on Friday, with but few buyers present and some lots unsold. The demand for the week was not heavy and dealers did not purchase liberally. Some few lots of cattle are still unsold, one load of which goes to Allegheny for retail. Following are the current rates tor the different grades:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb. steers,	$5 50a6 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50a6 25
Common to medium,	4 75a5 25
Bulls, stags and cows,	2 75a3 50
Stock steers,	3 50a4 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs for the week, has been some 29 cars higher than the week previous. Prices have declined a little every day for the last few days although the runs were not heavy. At Philadelphia, trade was reported dull and sluggish, and with these advices the market on the best grades declined steadily and slowly. To-day there is very little doing, and the feeling has not improved any. A lot of extra Philadelphia hogs sold to-day to be weighed on Monday morning at $5 40 per hundred pounds. The hogs are very good and this figure may now be considered the top of the market. Following are the rates current for the different trades here: Extra Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 40; prime Philadelphia $5 00a5 15; prime Yorkers $4 50a4 65; common $4 25 go $3 45.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were light, and for the week some 67 cars lighter than the preceding one. Trade has ruled moderately active on the best grades. Toward the close prices were a little lower, say from 5to 10c per hundred pounds. To-day there is nothing doing, no buyers here and business is at a stand still. The following are the current prices for the different grades as bought and sold on the market: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $8 25; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $7 75a8; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $6 75a7 50; common $5 25a5 95; scallawags $2 50a3.

light but holders firm; extra spring $6 50a6 65. Wheat, demand active but prices unchanged; No. 2 spring $1 25¾. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 39a39¾c; on track 37c. Oats dull; No, 2 32c. Rye quiet and unchauged; No. 2 74c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 fall 59c for regular; 60c for fresh. Mess pork dull and declined; cash and March $12 35. Lard dull and a shade lower, $8 82½a8 85. No essential change in green and bulk meats. Hogs quiet at from $4 15 to 4 60. Dressed hogs were in good demand; soft hogs $4 95; stiff $4 35a5 10. Cattle, good grades in strong demand and supply scarce. Whisky in fair demand but lower at 85½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Gold was weak at 110¼a110¾.

Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $33,500,000.

Governments from ¼ to ⅜ lower, closing steady at the lowest prices.

Stocks lower. Erie advanced in sympathy with London prices, but subsequently declined. Western Union, Wabash and Ohio all fell off. St. Joe declined to 38.

Money continues very scarce, and is loaning at from 1-32 to 1-16 per day. This scarcity is causing much uneasiness in regard to the banks, which are in an unfavorable condition, having little or no surplus reserve over the amount required by law, and for the next six weeks the drain on them will probably be as heavy as is generally the case at this time of the year.

State bonds are dull. Tennessees are lower.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake quiet at 28¾a28¼c. Pig iron steady; Scotch $37 00a42 00; American $40 00a43 00; refined English and American bar very firm at $86 00; Russia sheet a shade firmer at $16 00. Gold nails firm; cut $5 00; clinch $6 50a7 00; horse shoe 20a23c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 22a22½c. Flour firm; family $6 50a6 75. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 60a1 63. Corn dull, 46a47c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet. Barley quiet. Coffee dull and ¼c. lower. Sugar quiet and weak; refined ¼c lower; hard 13c. Linseed oil active and advanced 88a90c; others unchanged. Mess pork dull and nominal, $13a13 50. Lard quiet, 8½a9¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominal, 4¾, 6¼a6¾c. Bacon quiet and weak, 5½, 7a7½c. Hogs dull but unchanged, $4 40a4 90. Whisky steady, 65c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower, amber Michigan $1 56½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 61½; amber Michigan $1 57a1 57½; No. 1 red $1 57¾a1 58. Corn dull; high mixed 46¼c; low mixed 46c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 39c. Cloverseed steady at $4 50. Hogs firm at $5 30.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1, $1 27½; No 2. $1 13¼. Oats firm; No. 2 32c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 39c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 72½c. Barley steady; No. 2 fall 59½. Hogs firm $4 15a4 30. Mess pork dull and holders anxious to sell at $12 12½a12 25.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady No. 1 red winter held at $1 58a1 60; No. 2 $1 50a1 51. Corn dull and nominal at 52c. Oats steady at 42c. Cloverseed $5 60. Refined petroleum unsettled 21a21½c in car lots; 22a22½c in small lots.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 28.—Wheat steady; extra $1 20; amber $1 57¼. Corn firm; yellow 57c. Oats firm; mixed 40c. Cloverseed $5 70.

Sometimes a Cold.

Will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflamation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phelgm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis, are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years, affords the best guaranty of its merit. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

ROGERS—On February 27th, at 9 o'clock a. m., ROBERT ROGERS, in the 78th year of his age.

MCCUTCHEON—On Tuesday afternoon, February 27th, MAGGIE C. MCCUTCHEON, in the 18th year of her age.

DOUGHERTY—On Tuesday evening, February 27th, GRACE DOUGHERTY.

MCNEILLY—On Thursday morning, February 29, 1872, ELIZA MARTIN, wife of Joseph McNeilly, in the 42d year of her age.

DEBARENNE—On Thursday morning, February 22d, at 1:30 o'clock, EDWARD DEBARENNE, aged 61 years.

KENNEY—SARAH E. daughter of the late Timothy and Margaret Kenney, on Friday evening, February 23d, aged 3 years, 11 months and 16 days.

STEWART—On Thursday evening, February 22d, at 10½ o'clock, MARY YOUNG, wife of William B. Stewart, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

Aggravated Indigestion.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia, find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds, and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and insalubrious gales with easy stomachs, and untormented by the indiscribable torments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one at all familiar with the medical record of the age can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the Tonic best adapted to this purpose.

The credentials of the Great Restorative are unequaled in number and character by those of any other advertised medicine in the world. If ever there was a preparation to rank as a National Remedy, this wonderful specific has a fair claim to the title. For a period of twenty years it has literally been the Champion Tonic and Alternative on this side of the Atlantic. In popularity it has never been approached by any of its would be competitors and its annual sales are so far in advance of those of any other medicine of its class, that comparisons would be ridiculous. One of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the American people are deficient in common sense, and incapable of rational discrimination, or Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best preventive remedy for indigestion, fever and ague bilious remittent fever, constipation, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and all maladies of an epidemic or endemic type. The reader will judge for himself which of the two conclusions is most consistent with fact and reason.

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Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

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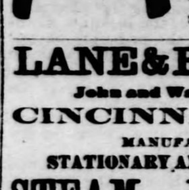

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